

ARMY

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REGULAR



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THE REGULAR ARMY.

THERE is nothing in any of the annual reports of more importance than those recommendations which look to maintaining the Army in a state of the greatest efficiency. The force is a small one, and though Congress has brought its strength down to a point which most men in the profession consider too low, its reduction is accepted on all sides as the fiat of the higher power. But the very fact of its extremely restricted numbers should demand for it an efficiency, a thoroughness of discipline, perfection of armament, and attention to its proper work as a military body, of proportionate intensity. If we are to have only thirty thousand soldiers for all this great country, let us at least not diminish that number by counting in it the non-combatant class. The General of the Army clearly points out how necessary it is for the sake of the company—that unit of organization—to make the number of troops allowed by law apply only to the fighting force. Even then the theoretical strength of the company will be but sixty-nine men, and its working force about forty-five to fifty.

Colonel REYNOLDS'S objection to employing his men in works of civil engineering, the construction of roads, buildings, and similar works for public use, is well taken. The positive requirements of the service, when a proper amount of drill is added to them, are sufficiently burdensome; and time spent in working by days' labor is both time and strength put into that which can be bought one day as well as another, while the opportunity for the development of soldierly qualities may be succeeded at any moment by a demand for the exercise of these qualities as the model and type of an army national in size and engaged in the national defence.

In the report of the Chief of Ordnance, as well as in that of General SHERMAN and that of the Secretary of War, we have another matter of Army efficiency dwelt upon with great persistence. It is that of properly arming the troops. General SHERMAN, with characteristic decision, strikes at once for the adoption of the Remington, but we do not understand the General's reasoning in his rejection of the Springfield system of 1868. The principle of uniformity in cartridge and of interchangeability of the parts which form the breech mechanism of musket and carbine is certainly a matter simply of absolute necessity. Interchangeability of parts in this sense is just as important as interchangeability of parts in arms of one pattern. Simplicity is synonymous with efficiency in Army management. But even if the Remington gun is finally adopted, are there not uses to which the converted Springfield can be put, and with the greatest advantage to the country?

It seems to us that as the conversion of arms proceeds slowly, and another year will probably pass away before the new arm is decided upon the manufacture of Springfield muskets, to be ultimately handed over to the National Guard is a work both wise and necessary. If the ammunition is interchangeable, the great objection to variety in arms will be obviated.

At a period of time when wars assume the magnitude which has marked every struggle of civilized nations in late years, the defence of a country, so far as fighting in the ranks is concerned, falls more upon the citizen than upon the regular soldier; the latter forming the guard of the camps, in which the former is learning the first duties of the soldier; and later standing as the model for the volunteer force, and furnishing the nucleus around which it can gather. Until the volunteers have become steady by practice, the regulars are all the country can depend upon; but after that, the volunteers by sheer force of numbers have the larger share of the work to do. It is important that as much of the preparation for this task as can be made beforehand, should be made in time of peace. We have a large militia force, which in a new war would doubtless be called upon for service in the first hurried preparatory movements. Anything that increases the efficiency of these men results to the advantage of the whole service in time of war; and certainly nothing can so much increase their efficiency as to provide them with breech-loaders at once, as the Chief of Ordnance has suggested, and accustom them to their use.

Our Army has a great country under its care, and it should therefore be kept up to its full standard in numbers; it serves as the forlorn hope of the country in the first stages of war, and as the model after which a great national fighting force must be formed, and therefore should not be turned from its proper work of self-perfection. Its future operations, whether against savage or civilized men, will be conducted against enemies armed with the improved weapons of the time, and its own weapons should therefore be of the best. Of all these necessities the officers who have the control of our forces are fortunately fully informed, and with the co-operation of Congress, we see no reason why the machinery for the shaping of a perfect Army should not be put in motion.

PRESIDENT GRANT, called upon by a torch-light procession, the object of which seems to have been the welcoming of Congress to Washington, with especial emphasis upon the place of meeting, in view of the efforts made to accomplish a removal of the Government to the West, made the following speech. In it will be observed that quality of statesmanship, the adherence to the principle of basing his action upon his convictions, which forms one of the great points of objection that politicians sometimes bring against him:

I cannot thank you appropriately for the honor you have done me in calling upon me this cold and blustering night, nor would I detain those out of doors to hear a speech, knowing that they are to make calls at other places, and upon gentlemen who, no doubt, will thank them in appropriate terms. I will only say it has always been my desire to see this great national capital built up in a manner worthy of a great and growing republic like ours. As to the removal of the capital, I think that it is improbable in the extreme, nor do I believe that the removal should be subject to a mere majority of the representatives of the people elected for a single term. I think the question of removal, if ever presented, should go through the same process, at least, as amendments to the Constitution, even if there be the

constitutional power to remove it, which is not settled. This language may seem rather unpopular for a person coming from that part of the country to which I belong, but it is, nevertheless, expressed with earnestness, and without reserve. Gentlemen, I again thank you for your attention and kindness.

THE Germans will not leave Strasburg as they found it, but already have a plan for extending the fortifications of the city to the Rhine and including Kehl in the system. This will give Germany another vast camp like those of Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence. The new Strasburg will have room for 400,000 inhabitants, for the ground to be included in the works has a breadth of 2,000 metres, the present distance from the city to the river. This plan is not yet openly announced, but is given as coming from a good source.

AMONG recent published letters from Europe, says the New York Independent, we have not seen any that were on the whole neater and more satisfactory than two that were published in a contemporary, and were entitled "An American Surgeon in the Prussian Service." These letters were modestly signed "R. S. D.," the full name of which initials not many of our readers will be likely to recognize. They are the initials of the name of Dr. Richard S. Dewey, a very young man, a graduate of Michigan University, and but recently admitted to the practice of medicine. If he lives, Dr. Dewey is sure to be better known than he now is, both as a physician and as a literary man. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, he was one of the American surgeons who passed the very rigorous examination required by the Prussian government even of volunteers who wished to enter its medical service; and for several months he has been seeing real life on battle-fields and in hospitals. So far as we know, nothing more comprehensive or graphic has yet appeared upon Prussian military surgery than is contained in Dr. Dewey's letters. His testimony, moreover, on a number of topics, is particularly valuable. For example, the following: "You will perhaps allow me a few words on German operative surgery, as compared with that of our own country. The Germans are pre-eminent in deep investigation, skilful theorizing, and thorough information; but I endeavor to be entirely candid when I say I have seen nothing which led me to think less highly of the surgeons and the surgery of America. One who has seen and studied practical surgery in any of the chief American cities will look in vain for the order, the skilful manipulation, the rapidity and brilliancy to which he is accustomed at home; and these are not compensated for by any diminution of the sufferings of the patient or increase in his safety." Also the following: "In the medical conduct of the hospitals of the present war drugs have been largely ignored. It has been the chief business of the dispensaries to furnish disinfectant, palliative, and hygienic measures; while the restoration of health has been left almost entirely to the unembarrassed efforts of nature, and this with the most engaging results. The statistics, as a whole, when they shall appear, will have great and deserved weight in doing away with the almost superstitious veneration of drugs which still exists among the people, and among the doctors as well." The testimony last given ought to be very weighty. Coming from a physician brought up and still belonging among the strictest sect of medical orthodoxy, such language means all that it can carry.

DR. GATLING is exhibiting the powers of his battery gun on a vacant lot near the Capitol, and has had many members of Congress, as well as military and naval officers, to witness the firing. The gun he has on trial is of the model adopted by the Russian government, sweeps a certain horizon, and is very effective.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, December 14, 1870. }

General Orders No. 124.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the following-named officers are hereby retired from active service, to date from December 15, 1870, with the exceptions as to the date noted:

I. On their own application, after thirty years of service, in conformity with section 4 of the act of July 15, 1870:

Colonel Isaac V. D. Reeve, unassigned, to date from January 1, 1871.
Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, Third Cavalry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Wessells, unassigned, to date from January 1, 1871.

II. For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861:

Colonel Henry B. Carrington, unassigned.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned.
Captain John Elliott, unassigned.
First Lieutenant John Leonard, First Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Michael Moore, unassigned.

III. Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866:

Upon the full rank of Colonel.
Major Theophilus F. Rodenbough, unassigned.
First Lieutenant John Pulford, unassigned.

Upon the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
Captain Thomas Shea, Seventeenth Infantry.

Upon the full rank of Captain.

First Lieutenant David H. Cortelyou, Ninth Cavalry.

IV. The officers above-named who are on duty will, as soon as relieved, repair to their respective homes.

V. Further lists of officers to be retired will be published as soon as decided upon.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1870. }

General Orders No. 125.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the principal depot and the station of the superintendent of the cavalry service will be transferred to St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri. Carlisle Barracks will be maintained as a sub-depot for the reception of parties of recruits from the rendezvous dependent on this depot, whence they will be transferred in detachments of from fifty upwards to the principal depot, under the superintendent's instructions. One captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and fifty privates will be stationed at the Carlisle depot. All the records and property properly belonging to the principal depot and all other officers and enlisted men will be transferred to St. Louis Arsenal. This order to take effect January 1, 1871.

The rendezvous dependent on the Carlisle sub-depot will be, until otherwise directed, at Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg.

The rendezvous dependent on the St. Louis depot will, until further orders, be at Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

II. The Eastern superintendency for infantry service will remain as at present. Station of superintendent, New York city. Principal depot, Governor's Island, New York. Rendezvous, until otherwise ordered, at Boston, Providence, New York city, Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, the central superintendency will be discontinued. The depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will be given up. The depot and office of the superintendent will be transferred to St. Louis Arsenal. The public buildings, and such property as is not moved to St. Louis from Newport Barracks, will be left in charge of the ordnance sergeant and such small detachment of the permanent party as the superintendent may deem necessary to insure their safety until otherwise disposed of. This order to go into effect January 1, 1871.

IV. The Western superintendency will be re-established, with station of the superintendent and principal depot at St. Louis Arsenal. It will embrace the following States: Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas. For the present, rendezvous will be kept at Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Marietta, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Davenport, Madison, Keokuk, Wheeling, and St. Louis.

V. One half the quarters, and the stables, at St. Louis Arsenal will be assigned for the use of the cavalry service, the remainder of the quarters for the use of the infantry service. Each superintendent will conduct the affairs of his depot independent of the other, as if at separate posts.

All the recruiting property lately left at Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis pertaining to the depots will be transferred to St. Louis Arsenal.

VI. The superintendency and depots on the Pacific coast will be discontinued. The commanding general Division of the Pacific will detail officers from regiments of his command to recruit at a few places where reasonable success may be expected, and cause the recruits as enlisted to be assigned and transported direct to regiments by the simplest and most expeditious plan. The division commander will instruct the officer of the Adjutant-General's Department on duty at his headquarters to make estimates for the required funds, and to distribute them to the several recruiting officers, taking their receipts for the amounts. The usual recruiting returns and reports required from a superintendent will also be made up in the office of the division commander and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

VII. The colonel of each colored regiment will detail one captain, or one lieutenant, to recruit specially for his regiment under existing arrangements. Nashville, Memphis, and Paducah will be the stations for this purpose. All officers on the General Recruiting Service will continue to enlist colored recruits for their respective arms, as at present.

VIII. The several superintendents will give orders for discontinuing the rendezvous not mentioned in this order.

IX. Paragraphs 978 and 979, Revised Regulations, in relation to the examination of recruits with a view to rejection,

after arrival at regiments or posts, are, by direction of the Secretary of War, suspended.

X. Paragraph 974, Revised Regulations, in relation to labor and work by recruits, will be strictly enforced at the several recruiting depots.

XI. Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and to adhere to the regulations governing them. The prohibition to enlist minors, and men of doubtful moral habits, will be forcibly presented by superintendents to all officers concerned.

XII. The following is the detail for recruiting service for the next two years. Regimental officers will be selected by their colonels according to the usual rules, and will be ordered to report without delay to their several superintendents:

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to relieve Colonel Reeve, as soon as practicable, in charge of the Eastern superintendency infantry service.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Granger, Sixteenth Infantry, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Wessells, and to assume charge of the Western superintendency as soon as practicable.

Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth Cavalry, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Grover as superintendent cavalry service as soon as practicable.

Captain E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, is detailed to command the cavalry depot at Carlisle Barracks.

Details from regiments to report to the superintendent cavalry service at St. Louis Arsenal without delay.

First Cavalry—Two first lieutenants.
Second Cavalry—Two first lieutenants.
Third Cavalry—Two first lieutenants.
Fourth Cavalry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Fifth Cavalry—Two first lieutenants.
Sixth Cavalry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Seventh Cavalry—Two first lieutenants.
Eighth Cavalry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
One captain and three lieutenants for duty at the St. Louis depot, one captain and three lieutenants at Carlisle depot, the remainder to be assigned to rendezvous.

Details from regiments to report to the superintendent at New York.

First Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Second Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Fourth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Eighth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Ninth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Tenth Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Eleventh Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Twentieth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Twenty-second Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.

Three lieutenants for duty at Fort Columbus depot, in addition to the field officer in command, the remainder for assignment to rendezvous.

Details from regiments to report to the superintendent infantry service at St. Louis Arsenal.

Third Infantry—Two first lieutenants.
Fifth Infantry—Two first lieutenants.
Sixth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Seventh Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Thirteenth Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Fourteenth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Fifteenth Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
Sixteenth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Seventeenth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Eighteenth Infantry—One first lieutenant.
Nineteenth Infantry—One captain and one first lieutenant.
One captain and three lieutenants for duty at the depot, the remainder to be assigned to rendezvous.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, December 15, 1870. }

General Orders No. 126.

By direction of the President, the following transfers and assignments of commissioned officers are made to fill vacancies to the present date:

I. TRANSFERS.

Colonel Robert C. Buchanan, First Infantry, to the list of supernumeraries.

Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, Eleventh Infantry, to the cavalry.

Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Edie, Eighth Infantry, to the list of supernumeraries.

Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Nineteenth Infantry, to the artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Whiting, Sixth Cavalry, to the list of supernumeraries.

Major John E. Yard, Tenth Cavalry, to the list of supernumeraries.

Major George A. Gordon, Fourth Cavalry, to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Henry C. Bankhead, Fifth Infantry, to the cavalry.

Captain Royal T. Frank, Eighth Infantry, to the artillery.

Captain Guy V. Henry, First Artillery, to the cavalry.

Captain Frank B. Hamilton, Fourteenth Infantry, to the artillery.

Captain Wyllys Lyman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the infantry.

First Lieutenant George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant James M. Marshall, Twenty-second Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant Alexander W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Infantry, to the artillery.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, Eleventh Infantry, to the artillery.

II. ASSIGNMENTS.

Cavalry.

Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Third Cavalry, vice Grier, retired.

Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, Eleventh Infantry, to the First Cavalry, vice Blake, retired.

Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Graham, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Roberts, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, unassigned, to the

Sixth Cavalry, vice Whiting, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Major Nathan A. M. Dudley, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Lane, retired.

Major Charles E. Compton, unassigned, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Starr, retired.

Major George W. Schofield, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Yard, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Major Alfred E. Latimer, unassigned, to the Fourth Cavalry, vice Gordon, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Henry C. Bankhead, Fifth Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice McElroy, honorably discharged.

Captain James Curtis, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Tarlton, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Caleb H. Carlton, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Cox, cashiered.

Captain Guy V. Henry, First Artillery, to the Third Cavalry, vice Wilson, honorably discharged.

Captain John E. Tourtellotte, unassigned, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Barnitz, retired.

Captain George L. Tyler, unassigned, to the Second Cavalry, vice Robinson, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Alexander S. Clarke, unassigned, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Kane, honorably discharged.

Captain Charles A. Hartwell, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Smith, honorably discharged.

Captain Alexander Moore, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice McMullin, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Frank T. Bennett, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Moffatt, deceased.

Captain Stephen G. Whipple, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Barry, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Emil Adam, unassigned, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Maley, retired.

Captain James F. Randlett, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Starr, honorably discharged.

Captain John M. Hamilton, unassigned, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Walker, honorably discharged, to date from December 30, 1870.

Captain Theodore A. Baldwin, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Graham, cashiered.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Hiley, unassigned, to the First Cavalry, vice Garrett, honorably discharged, to date from December 31, 1870.

First Lieutenant William H. Andrews, unassigned, to the Third Cavalry, vice Wightman, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Sanford C. Kellogg, unassigned, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Morehead, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant George W. Chilson, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Wheeler, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, unassigned, to the Ninth Cavalry, vice Trask, honorably discharged, to date from December 31, 1870.

First Lieutenant William L. Foulk, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Bodamer, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kelley, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry, vice Amick, discharged.

First Lieutenant John H. Coster, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Jerome, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Henry J. Farnsworth, unassigned, to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Preston, retired.

First Lieutenant Albert E. Woodson, unassigned, to the Fifth Cavalry, vice Brady, discharged.

First Lieutenant William M. Wallace, unassigned, to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Schreyer, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, unassigned, to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Abell, honorably discharged.

Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Nineteenth Infantry, to the Third Artillery, vice Gibson, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice Haskin, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Dent, unassigned, to the Fifth Artillery, vice Hill, retired.

Captain Edward C. Boynton, unassigned, to the Third Artillery, vice Edwards, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Royal T. Frank, Eighth Infantry, to the First Artillery, vice Maynadier, mustered out.

Captain Tully McCrea, unassigned, to the First Artillery, vice Henry, transferred to the Third Cavalry.

Captain Frank B. Hamilton, Fourteenth Infantry, to the Second Artillery, vice Gray, retired.

First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice De Meulen, cashiered.

First Lieutenant George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to the First Artillery, vice Driscoll, mustered out.

First Lieutenant James M. Marshall, Twenty-second Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Dixon, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Alexander W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry, to the Second Artillery, vice Dudley, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, unassigned, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Sealey, cashiered.

First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery, vice Patterson, dropped for desertion.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, Eleventh Infantry, to the Third Artillery, vice Medary, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Knower, unassigned, to the Third Artillery, vice Aleshire, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Augustus P. Greene, unassigned, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Ledyard, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant John G. Telford, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice McIntire, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant George Mitchell, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Loucks, mustered out.

First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, unassigned, to the Second Artillery, vice Vincent, retired.

First Lieutenant James C. McCoy, unassigned, to the Fourth Artillery, vice Smith, mustered out.

Infantry.

Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Buchanan, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Colonel Gordon Granger, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Lovell, retired.

Colonel John D. Stevenson, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Reynolds, transferred to the Third Cavalry.

Colonel John E. Smith, unassigned, to the Fifteenth Infantry, vice Shepherd, retired.

Colonel Abner Doubleday, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Mackenzie, transferred to the Fourth Cavalry.

Colonel William H. Wood, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Gillem, transferred to the First Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Andrews, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Hinks, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, unassigned, to the Eighth Infantry, vice Edie, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Ayres, transferred to the Third Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson D. Nelson, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Wallace, retired.

Major Levi C. Boates, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Williams, retired.

Major Oscar A. Mack, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Hardin, retired.

Captain James W. Long, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Bisbee, transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

Captain John S. Wharten, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Whittier, honorably discharged.

Captain Clarence M. Bailey, unassigned, to the Eighth Infantry, vice Frank, transferred to the First Artillery.

Captain Garrick Mallory, unassigned, to the First Infantry, vice Sterling, honorably discharged.

Captain Henry F. Brownson, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Gaskill, honorably discharged.

Captain John N. Craig, unassigned, to the Tenth Infantry, vice Crossman, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

Captain Wyllys Lyman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry, vice Bankhead, transferred to the Eighth Cavalry.

Captain James H. Patterson, unassigned, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, vice Lyman, transferred to the Fifth Infantry.

Captain Charles I. Wilson, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Freudenberg, retired.

Captain Edmund F. Thompson, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Tassin, discharged.

Captain Thomas M. K. Smith, unassigned, to the Twenty-third Infantry, vice Clay, honorably discharged.

Captain Jacob H. Smith, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Lattimore, discharged.

Captain George W. Dost, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Hamilton, transferred to the Second Artillery.

Captain William Nelson, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Putnam, discharged.

First Lieutenant John P. Willard, unassigned, to the Fifteenth Infantry, vice Clemens, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Horace Neide, unassigned, to the Fourth Infantry, vice Cox, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, unassigned, to the Twelfth Infantry, vice Cilley, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant William B. Pease, unassigned, to the Ninth Infantry, vice Hardenbergh, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Thomas Connolly, unassigned, to the Thirteenth Infantry, vice Hosmer, deceased.

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Hammer, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant William Atwood, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Rogers, transferred to awaiting orders.

First Lieutenant John Drum, unassigned, to the Tenth Infantry, vice King, deceased.

First Lieutenant George H. Palmer, unassigned, to the Sixteenth Infantry, vice Armstrong, dismissed.

First Lieutenant James Regan, unassigned, to the Ninth Infantry, vice Von Blucher, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant William H. Boyle, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Owen, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Peoples, deceased.

First Lieutenant Lyster M. O'Brien, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Taylor, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Allanson, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant William H. Campion, unassigned, to the Fourth Infantry, vice Sloan, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Charles G. Penny, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Hogarty, transferred to awaiting orders.

First Lieutenant John S. Appleton, unassigned, to the Nineteenth Infantry, vice Carolin, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant William H. H. Crowell, unassigned, to the Sixth Infantry, vice Sherwood, wholly retired.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Garretty, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Burns, retired.

First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stoen, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Dodge, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Dwight H. Kelton, unassigned, to the Tenth Infantry, vice Wagner, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant James A. Haughey, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Cluley, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, unassigned, to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Frederick, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, unassigned, to the Eleventh Infantry, vice Derby, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant James Humbert, unassigned, to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Porter, retired.

First Lieutenant William O. Cory, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Sweet, honorably discharged.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, unassigned, to the Twenty-first Infantry, vice Purcell, discharged.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Henshaw, unassigned, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Horton, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

First Lieutenant John A. Manley, unassigned, to the Twentieth Infantry, vice Weaver, honorably discharged.

III. The officers transferred to the list of "supernumeraries" will repair to their homes and await further orders.

The officers assigned to regiments, except such as are on duty under a special assignment, will join their new regiments.

A list of the officers serving in geographical departments on special assignments, not relieved under this order, will be forwarded by department commanders to this office at the earliest practicable date.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 16, 1870.

General Orders No. 127.

In order to reduce unnecessary expenditure of time, labor, postage, etc., in the transaction of official business, paragraphs 438 and 451 of the existing Army Regulations will not hereafter be interpreted as including matters of which intermediate commanders can have no knowledge, over which they are expected to exert no control, or upon which they need express no opinion.

Orders and instructions, whose nature leaves no discretionary power in intermediate commanders to modify or suspend them, will be transmitted direct to the officer under

whose immediate authority they are to be executed; for instance, an order for the discharge of a soldier direct to the post commander, copies being furnished to the intermediate commanders as heretofore.

Communications from superior to inferior officers will be answered through the same channel as received.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending December 19, 1870.

Tuesday, December 18.

THE permission to delay rejoining his proper station granted Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 344, December 5, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, unassigned, is hereby assigned to duty, temporarily, as superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, and will proceed at once to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and relieve Colonel G. A. H. Blake, First Cavalry, of his duties as superintendent.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William H. Winters, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 125, September 8, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 353, December 10, 1870, from this office, as authorizes travelling allowances to First Lieutenant J. W. Dickinson, unassigned, is hereby amended so as to entitle him to ten cents per mile from his station to his residence, under section 24 of the act approved July 15, 1870.

Wednesday, December 14.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain H. S. Gansevoort, Fifth Artillery.

Thursday, December 15.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant Franklin Yeaton, Third Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 159, July 9, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are hereby made: Captain A. R. Buffington is relieved from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, and will relieve Captain F. H. Parker in command of Detroit Arsenal, Michigan. Captain F. H. Parker is assigned to the command of San Antonio Arsenal, Texas. These orders will be obeyed under special instructions from the Chief of Ordnance.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted Captain David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers.

Post Chaplain A. A. Reese, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Washington, D. C., to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, under paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 354, December 10, 1870, from this office, directing him to rejoin his proper station.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Martin O. Coddington, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Lewis M. Dayton, Seventh Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The resignation of First Lieutenant James B. Cole, Fourth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 13, 1870.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 13, First Lieutenant Henry Ayers, Third Cavalry, is hereby transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Satterlee C. Plummer, Seventh Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted Captain Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. They are entitled to travelling allowances: Captain John T. Mackey, unassigned; First Lieutenant Josias R. King, unassigned.

Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 256, September 27, 1870, from this office, directing that "the pay of Captain George O. McMullin, Third Cavalry (now supernumerary), will be stopped until he has settled his accounts with the Subsistence Department and accounted for the money due from him to the United States," is hereby so amended as to direct that the sum of \$354 50, the amount found due the United States, be stopped from his pay and turned over to the Subsistence Department.

Captain C. W. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, will repair to Washington, D. C., upon being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, by the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic, and explain and account to the Quartermaster-General for the discrepancy in his accounts and for his neglect to reply to official communications thereon.

Friday, December 16.

Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, First Artillery, will report in person to the superintendent Military Academy, West Point, New York, for duty, January 1, 1871.

Special Orders No. 339, paragraph 3, from this office, December 2, 1870, directing Second Lieutenant Henry W. Torbett, Eleventh Infantry, to report in person to Colonel Pennypacker, president of the retiring board

convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination, is hereby revoked.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Isaac D'Isay, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

On his own application, approved by the regimental commander, First Lieutenant George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry, is hereby transferred from Company A to Company E of that regiment.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Walter B. Pease, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 15, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Robert Gray, Tenth Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. He will be allowed, under section 24 of the act approved July 15, 1870, ten cents per mile from his station to his residence.

Saturday, December 17.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, Second Artillery, in Special Orders No. 187, November 30, 1870, from headquarters Department of California, is hereby extended thirty days.

Captain Alexander Moore, Third Cavalry, will proceed at once to New York city, New York, and report in person to Colonel Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, to accompany a detachment of recruits now under orders for the Twenty-first Infantry, serving in the Department of Arizona. Upon completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

Monday, December 19.

Second Lieutenant Philip M. Price, Jr., Second Artillery, will report in person to the superintendent Military Academy, West Point, New York, for duty, January 1, 1871.

Captain Tenodor Ten Eyck, unassigned, will report in person to Colonel Pennypacker, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

The following named officers (recently assigned to regiments) are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will join their proper stations: Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant A. P. Greene, Fourth Artillery.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain R. N. Fenton; First Lieutenant James M. Smith; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Hay.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as Indian agents, and will await orders: First Lieutenant Joseph H. Hays; First Lieutenant Josse M. Lee.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Foster E. Parsons, Twenty-second Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant George T. Cook, U. S. Army, December 13.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant W. T. Hartz, Fifteenth Infantry, December 12.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry, December 12, 1870.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, December 17.

PERMISSION has been granted Captain Jacob F. Kent, Third Infantry, to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days to the leave of absence granted him.

MAJOR George W. Schofield, U. S. Army, acting assistant inspector-general Department of the Missouri, will proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., and return without delay, on business connected with those headquarters.

MAJOR M. D. Hardin, First Infantry, was relieved from duty at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, December 15, and will conform to the requirements of General Orders No. 119, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's office.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, Second Artillery, November 30, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department and to apply for an extension of sixty days.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. Army, and Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, U. S. Army, have been elected members of the Royal Medical Society of Norway, in recognition of their scientific labors at the Army Medical Museum.

FIRST Lieutenant Earnest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, having reported at the headquarters Department of the Missouri as directed in paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 323, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, will relieve Captain Charles B. Phillips in his duties as engineer officer on the staff of the commanding general of the department.

MAJOR E. McK. Hudson, U. S. Army, having been retired from active service by General Orders No. 119, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, current series, was relieved December 12 from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the South.

THE order approving the temporary detail of First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Sixth Infantry, as assistant to Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, in his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs, has been rescinded, and he is ordered to join his company for duty at Camp Supply, I. T.

CAPTAIN James A. Bates, U. S. Army, unassigned, was relieved December 15 from duty as acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of the Lakes, and will comply with the requirements of General Orders No. 119, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, November 25, 1870.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated November 23, Captain William N. Dennison, Second Artillery, was ordered November 25 to proceed to Washington, D. C. (starting on the 29th), to appear before the board for the examination of officers now assembled in that city.

CAPTAIN W. H. Bell, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, having reported at the headquarters Department of the Columbia, in compliance with Special Orders, was announced November 30 as chief commissary of subsistence of the department, relieving Captain Samuel A. Foster, commissary of subsistence, in that capacity.

FIRST Lieutenant S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Army, was ordered December 17 to proceed to such places in Vanderburg, Vigo, Rush, Winchester, and Miami counties, Indiana, and Allegan county, Michigan, as may be necessary to enable him to transact public business with which he has been charged under special instructions from headquarters Department of the Lakes.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, December 12. Detail for the court: Major Samuel Brock, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army; Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Captain C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Medorem Crawford, Second Artillery. Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Halleck, Nevada, December 10. Detail for the court: Colonel W. N. Grier, Third Cavalry; Major Samuel Brock, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army; Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Captain C. A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Medorem Crawford, Second Artillery. Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, judge-advocate.

THE following-named officers will proceed as follows: Major T. H. Halsey, paymaster, to the posts in the harbor of San Francisco and at Benicia, Camp Independence, California, Camps Halleck, McDermit, and Winfield Scott, Nevada; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, to Camps Gaston and Wright, California, and Fort Klamath, Oregon, and pay the troops at these several posts to the 31st of October, 1870. After performing these duties the officers mentioned will return to their station in San Francisco.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 13. Detail for the court: Captain William Thompson, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Edward Myers, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant William Mitchell, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Nyles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant John M. Johnson, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieutenant John Aspinwall, Seventh Cavalry. First Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh Cavalry, judge-advocate.

FIRST Lieutenant William W. Armstrong, Sixteenth Infantry, has been dismissed the Army by "General Court-martial Orders No. 53, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, November 18, 1870." Lieutenant Armstrong was tried by a court-martial convened at Atlanta, Georgia, September 19, 1870, and of which Surgeon James F. Woods, U. S. Army, is president, and found guilty of "neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "disobedience of orders," "absence without leave," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," "violation of an act of Congress and of the 83d article of war, and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending December 20, 1870: Captain L. Catlin, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant J. T. McGinness, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hinks, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Colonel W. F. Barry, Second Artillery; Captain G. L. Browning, U. S. Army; Major H. Douglass, U. S. Army; Captain G. W. Rankin, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, Second Artillery; Major G. A. Williams, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant P. D. Vroom, Third Cavalry; Captain George W. Dost, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George Burton, Twenty-first Infantry.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company H, Third Cavalry, from Camp Goodwin, Arizona, to Camp Grant, Arizona, October 7.
Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, to remain at Whetstone Agency, D. T., in lieu of Fort Sully, D. T.
Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, to remain at Fort Sully, D. T., in lieu of Whetstone Agency, D. T.
No change in headquarters or companies of artillery reported since December 14.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1870.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

[This statement, the details of which we omit, shows that there was expended during the year, for the purchase of supplies, \$110,915 61; private physicians, \$22,153 48; hospital attendants, \$2,246 80; for board of sick soldiers in private hospitals, \$339 42; for artificial limbs for officers, soldiers, and seamen (171 legs, 112 arms, 6 feet, 12 apparatus being furnished during the year), \$19,870; expenses of purveying depots, \$63,202 01; revenue tax on salaries, \$1,065 26 miscellaneous expenses, including expenses of medical examining boards, of the offices of medical directors, of the Army Medical Museum, and of the library of the Surgeon-General's office, \$16,838 45. Total, \$236,631 03. The remainder of the report is as follows.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received at this office for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1870, represent an annual average mean strength of 29,022 white and 3,407 colored troops. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 62,580, being at the rate of 2,156 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 53,836, or 1,855 per thousand of strength, were for disease alone, and 8,744 cases, or 301 per thousand of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 1,419, or 49 per thousand of strength. Of these, 1,156, or 40 per thousand of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 263, or 9 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The total number of deaths reported was 374, or 12 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 249, or 8 per thousand of strength, died of disease, and 125, or 4 per thousand of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The above mortality rate for white troops from disease shows a considerable improvement over the ratios of former years. The comparatively large mortality from wounds, accidents, and injuries is explained by the Indian hostilities, which still continue to exist. It is to be regretted that the figures representing the mortality from disease among the colored troops are not so favorable. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 167 cases; 745 white soldiers are reported to have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, being at the rate of 26 per thousand of mean strength. The reports from the colored troops give the following figures, which do not include the white officers. The total number of cases of all kinds reported was 6,206, or 1,822 per thousand of strength. Of these, 5,479, or 1,608 per thousand of strength, were cases of disease, and 729, or 213 per thousand of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 178, or 53 per thousand of strength, of whom 146, or 43 per thousand, were under treatment for disease, and 32, or 9 per thousand, for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The number of deaths from all causes reported was 66, or 19 per thousand of strength. Of these, 51, or 15 per thousand of strength, died of disease, and 15, or 4 per thousand, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. It will therefore be perceived that, while the rate of mortality from wounds and injuries among the colored troops agrees with that among the white troops, their rate of mortality from disease alone is nearly double. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 to 94 cases. The number of discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability was 104, being at the rate of 31 per thousand of mean strength.

The demands made on the record and pension divisions of this office for information with regard to "cause of death," in the case of soldiers whose widows or heirs are applicants for pensions, and with regard to the particulars of "treatment" and "cause of discharge for disability" in invalid cases, have not diminished during the year. Such information as the records of the office contain has been furnished in reply to inquiries from the Pension Bureau in 16,514 cases; to the Adjutant-General of the Army in 5,124 cases; and to miscellaneous inquiries in 890 cases, making a total of 22,528 cases. The number of hospital stewards appointed for this important work, under the provisions of section 17 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, is not sufficient to discharge it properly, with that promptitude which appears to me to be desirable. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1870, 3,440 applications for information from the sources above named awaited answer. Since that time applications have continued to be received more rapidly than they can be disposed of, and there is no reasonable hope that the work can be executed with proper despatch unless an increased number of stewards is allowed for the purpose. To obtain satisfactory information in reply to most of these inquiries, a tedious examination of the records is required, and justice to the Government, as well as to the applicants for pension, demands that the search should be carefully conducted. The number of record books on hand June 30, 1870, was 15,854; the number of names in the alphabetical register of deaths is 289,928; the number of names in the alphabetical register of discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability is 188,031.

In the division of surgical records of this office there were 5,681 cases of wounds and 484 histories of surgical operations revised and entered on the permanent registers; 10,945 brief histories were copied and await entry; the terminations of 10,820 cases were searched in the records of this office, or in the records of the Adjutant-General's office and Pension Bureau, or in the rec-

ords of State officials; 477 quarterly surgical reports were received, examined, and filed; 48 special reports were received, examined, and indexed; 794 letters and 133 endorsements, besides the routine printed communications, were transmitted, and 1,130 letters were received; 3,029 photographs were printed; 106 wood-cuts were made; 153 pages of the Surgical History, 272 pages of the appended documents to the Medical and Surgical History, and 59 histories of photographs, or abstracts of cases to accompany photographs, were printed. The printing of the medical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War is near completion. This volume embraces the statistical tables representing the sickness, mortality, and discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability of white and colored troops during the war, and will be a work of nearly 750 pages quarto. To secure accuracy, the tables were stereotyped as they were finished, and before finally sending them to press they have been thoroughly revised throughout, and every effort made to attain accuracy. With this volume will be bound the appendix to the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, containing the reports of medical directors, and other appended documents—about 400 pages. The whole of the manuscript for the surgical volume of the first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, is now prepared, and several of the more important subjects that would belong to the second volume, as, for example, the tabular statements, discussions, histories of typical cases (with illustrative wood-cuts and lithographs), of 29,573 cases of amputation, and 4,775 excisions, are nearly perfected. Besides this, the surgical statistics of the Army for the five years succeeding the war have been consolidated and arranged for publication, and much information has been furnished to authenticate just claims of applicants and to defeat those that were fraudulent under the act of Congress authorizing the issue of artificial limbs to mutilated soldiers and seamen. The effect of this law, in bringing to Washington a large number of pensioners to present their claims, has permitted the study of the remote effects of injuries and mutilations. The peculiar value which the surgical data of the late war have acquired in consequence of the measures taken to trace the ulterior results of the more important cases cannot be over-estimated. In the reports of the surgery of European wars, and of campaigns in India, Abyssinia, and elsewhere, the history of cases terminates when the men were invalided or discharged. Although the elaborate reports of the casualties of the French armies in the Crimean and Italian wars were published in 1865 and 1869, after an interval of ten years from the conclusion of hostilities in each case, no information is given subsequent to the date of discharge or pension.

The abstracts of cases in this office are invariably traced to the date of publication. In this connection, I would reiterate an expression of obligation to the Commissioner of Pensions, and many of the examining surgeons of his bureau, to the adjutants-general and surgeons-general of many of the States, to many retired volunteer medical officers and private practitioners, and also to many of the Southern surgeons, who occupied prominent positions in the late Confederate service, for the cordial manner in which they have co-operated in the labor of collecting details and particulars necessary to perfect the surgical data of this office.

The collections of the Army Medical Museum were augmented by the additions of 119 specimens to the surgical section, 73 to the medical, 766 to the microscopical, 169 to the anatomical, 144 to the section of comparative anatomy, and 11 to the miscellaneous section. The number of catalogued specimens at the date of my last annual report was 12,220, and is thus increased to 13,502. Great success has been obtained in the microscopical section in the direction of photomicrography. There has been a very steady and uniform increase in the various collections of the Army Medical Museum. The Indian hostilities, and the accidents of the field and camp and garrison, have afforded the opportunity of collecting some illustrations of the injuries inflicted by weapons—a class of specimens in which the museum is already surpassingly rich; but the more numerous contributions to the surgical section have been of specimens illustrating pathological processes, or the remote effects of injuries. The collections now include 897 human crania and 34 skeletons. Elaborate tables have been prepared, exhibiting their measurements. The diameters, facial angle, internal capacity, and position of the *foramen magnum* are indicated for each cranium. It is hoped that the publication of this important contribution to anthropological knowledge will be authorized by Congress. The tables, arranged to correspond with those published in the *Crania Americana* of Samuel George Morton, would worthily supplement that great work. The museum possesses a larger number of skulls from tumuli, and of crania of North American Indians, than are elsewhere collected, and it would appear due to ethnologists throughout the world that descriptions of the specimens should be published, as was done by the Russian Government for the collection of Professor von Baer at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six quarto volumes, each containing 50 photographs of surgical cases, with descriptive letterpress, have been distributed to the principal medical schools and societies in this country and Europe. The expressions of appreciation with which they were acknowledged by the leading surgeons of New York and Philadelphia, of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, are a legitimate source of gratification, as evidences of the success of this office in making known to the surgical world the "dearly-bought lessons of the war." The relations of the museum with other institutions, with a view of interchange of specimens, have been extended. A valuable series of casts of anatomical specimens was received from M. Quatrefages, of the College of France. Specimens have been exchanged with mutual advantage with the Smithsonian Institution, the Agricultural Bureau, the Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Museum of the New York Hospital, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, the Blackmore Museum

in England, and the anatomical collection at Oxford, England. Thirty volumes of photographs, and many duplicate osteological specimens and plaster casts, are now on hand for exchange. It is scarcely necessary to adduce proofs of the practical utility of the collections of the Army Medical Museum. Besides affording a field of study for medical officers, indispensable to the acquirement of the fullest knowledge of the special duties required of them, the illustrations of military surgery and of camp diseases contained in the cabinets have greatly promoted general professional knowledge on those subjects; and it is noticeable that, in the standard German systematic work on surgery by Billroth and Von Pitha, in the last edition of the English System of Surgery by Holmes, in Didot's "Service de Santé des Armées," and in nearly all works on military medicine and surgery printed in the last five years, the majority of the woodcuts are derived from the specimens in the United States Army Medical Museum. It is a matter of gratification that, as the purposes of the museum have become more widely known, many field and line officers of the Army and many practitioners in civil life have sent contributions to it. Many donations of natural history specimens, of stone implements, and objects of archaeological interest have been received, and have been very valuable as articles of exchange with other museums, for objects more strictly pertaining to the province of the Army Medical Museum. The number of visitors to the museum, who registered their names during the year, was 17,669. Among them were many officers of the United States Army and Navy and European army and navy officers, students and scientific men of different countries, several of whom came here expressly to examine and study the collections.

At the date of my last annual report 3 vacancies in the grade of surgeon, and 43 in that of assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, existed. During the past year 4 assistant surgeons have resigned, and as the act of Congress dated March 3, 1869, still continues in force, no vacancies have been filled; total number of vacancies at present time, 2 surgeons and 46 assistant surgeons. The number of commissioned medical officers available for duty with troops on the 30th of June, 1870, was 147; on leave of absence, 4; on sick leave, 4. The estimated number of troops in service at that period was 32,429. There were 217 military posts, besides numerous detachments serving in the field and on outpost duty, each requiring a medical officer. The number of commissioned medical officers being inadequate, contract surgeons are employed, as heretofore; but it would be more economical and satisfactory to be able to fill the existing vacancies in the regular medical staff of the Army. So long as our extended frontier exists, with its isolated military posts and moving detachments of troops, so long will the medical staff be required to be kept up to the standard number allowed by existing laws, and any reduction of that number will be prejudicial to the best interests of the military service.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Tallapoosa*, from Portsmouth, arrived at the Charleston Navy-yard on the 21st instant.

ORDERS have been received from Washington to prepare the corvette *Tennessee*, 23 guns, for sea within twenty days.

THE steam-tug *Blue Light* has been transferred from the Ordnance Department at the Boston Navy-yard to the Washington Navy-yard, and has sailed for that station.

THE United States steam frigate *Severn*, Captain Fitzhugh, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, commander of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Bermuda December 7, and sailed on the 10th for Key West, via Nassau.

SECOND Lieutenant John C. Morgan, U. S. Marine Corps, was granted thirty days' leave on the 16th inst., at the expiration of which he is ordered to report to the commanding marine officer at the Boston Navy-yard for duty. Lieutenant Morgan has just returned from a three years' cruise in Asiatic waters.

A DESPATCH from Montevideo, Uruguay, dated November 20, says: "The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is expected to arrive here on the 24th from Rio. The *Lancaster*, the flag-ship of the squadron, will then go to Rio. In the mean time the gunboat *Wasp* will remain at anchor off Colonia, attending to American interests."

THE residence of Surgeon George Peck, in the officers' quarters of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, recently took fire from a defect of the heater. The damage to the building is about \$1,500, and to the carpets and furniture \$500. The marine battalion under the command of Colonel Broome were promptly on hand, and kept the crowd back while the fire department extinguished the flames.

A MARINE General Court-martial was ordered on November 26 to assemble at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the trial of John Gavin, private U. S. M. C., and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Broome, president; Captain and Brevet Major George P. Houston, Captain E. P. Hecken, First Lieutenant E. R. Robinson, and Second Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe, members; First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remey, judge-advocate.

THE United States frigate *Guerriere*, 23 guns, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, sailed last Saturday afternoon for Lisbon, where she will report to Rear-Admiral Oliver S. Glisson, commanding the European squadron. The *Guerriere* will take the southern passage. Early in the spring the *Franklin*, 50 guns, will return to the United

States, and the flag of Rear-Admiral Boggs, who relieves Rear-Admiral Glisson, will be hoisted on the *Guerriere* as flag-ship of the squadron. Rear-Admiral Boggs sails this week for Europe, by way of England, in a Cunard steamer.

ADVICES from San Domingo up to December 9 announce the safety, after the recent terrible gales, of the United States naval vessels at that station. President Buenaventura Baez and staff had been taking a week's trip to Azua and vicinity on the United States steamer *Nantasket*, Lieutenant-Commander Roderick S. McCook. The *Nantasket* arrived on the 9th of December at Puerto Plata. The *Yantic*, Commander John Irwin, was at San Domingo city. The *Scutaria*, Lieutenant-Commander Weld N. Alden, had left San Domingo for St. Thomas. The *Scutaria* and *Nantasket*, according to advices from Key West, are to sail in January for Portsmouth Navy-yard to refit, the first for China, and the *Nantasket* to accompany the flag-ship to the Mediterranean.

INTERESTED parties in Portland having petitioned for the return of the *Mahoning* to that port, the following petition to the Secretary of the Treasury has been placed at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, for signatures: "The undersigned, underwriters of Boston, would respectfully state that Boston is the second commercial city in the Union; that the amount received at the custom-house for the year ending October 31 exceeded twenty million dollars; that the coasting trade of this and the neighboring districts is great, and that the dangers of Cape Cod shoals are proverbial. We thus respectfully but earnestly request that the steam cutter *Mahoning* may be allowed to remain at her station in this port, for the relief of wrecked and disabled vessels and for the rescue of shipwrecked sailors."

THE following is an extract from the official report of John A. Almy, commodore and Chief Signal Officer of the Navy, to the Secretary of the Navy: "In regard to the duties and operations of the Signal Corps of the Navy during the past year, I hereby respectfully report that twenty-six officers have received instruction at Fort Whipple, the Army post of signal practice, and instruction near Washington, and successfully passed the full course of study and practice in the use of the Army code of signals, which have been introduced into and adopted by the Navy. In addition to these twenty-six officers, nine officers, after commencing instruction, were detached and ordered to sea before finishing the course. This system of signals is found to be very conducive to efficiency in the way of rapid work with vessels and with parties in communicating with each other. Acknowledgment is due to Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, for the very many facilities he has afforded the Navy in prosecuting this admirable system of instruction."

THE *San Francisco Chronicle*, in noticing the opening of the Avalon Theatre at Mare Island, to which we referred last week, congratulates those having the management of the affair on having completed in a few weeks' time as neat a little private theatre as exists in the United States. It will seat four hundred and fifty persons comfortably, has two separate entrances, one on Plaza square and one at the front. The stage is very large and commodious. There are two dressing-rooms and a green-room conveniently situated; the new scenery was painted by Mr. Gorham. Quite a feature of this little theatre is the arrangements for lighting it, which were designed by Mr. White. There is a chandelier for the dome in the auditorium, and twenty-four gas jets light up the stage wings. The naked rafters of the room are handsomely covered with sail cloth, and the dome is draped with national colors. Great credit is due to the company for the work they have so successfully completed, under the management of Messrs. T. K. Phelps and H. S. Davida, as well as Civil Engineer Calvin Brown. The initiatory performance was given on Thanksgiving evening.

SIR Edward Thornton, British minister in Washington, has just received the sum of £10,000, subscribed by a few generous individuals in England for the relief of the widows and orphans of the sailors who were lost with the United States ship *Onesida* when she was sunk by the English mail steamship *Bombay*. The following is the list of the subscribers: The Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, the Right Hon. Earl of Lichfield; Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.; K. D. Hodgson, Esq., M. P.; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P.; Baron Meyer de Rothschild, M. P.; N. Rothschild, Esq., M. P.; William Rathbone, Esq., M. P.; Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P.; W. Morrison, Esq., M. P.; H. R. Peck, Esq., M. P.; W. H. Smith, Esq., M. P.; N. Street, Esq., M. P.; Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M. P.; J. S. Hardy, Esq., M. P.; David Robertson, Esq., M. P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M. P.; T. B. Potter, Esq., M. P.; A. H. Brown, Esq., M. P.; G. Armistead, Esq., M. P.; Jonathan Price, Esq., M. P.; A. B. Samuelson, Esq., M. P.; J. C. Stevenson, Esq., M. P.; Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., M. P.; Charles Mac Iver, Esq.; Stephen Gaion, Esq.; Samuel Smith (Finlay & Co.); John Crompton, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Trimble; R. Stamford Raffles, Esq., police magistrate, Liverpool; Naylor, Benjamin, & Co.; Brown, Shipley, & Co.; Rear-Admiral Hon. A. A. Cochrane; Pratt Brothers & Faunce; Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart.; R. B. Litchfield, Esq.; Henry Vaughn, Esq.; Miss Rose Hersee; Messrs. J. R. Jaffray & Co.; James MacLaren, Esq.; Captain D. A. Spence Preston; A. Heywood & Sons; J. L. Bowes, Esq.; Brice Allan, Esq.; William Hart, Esq.; Ismay, Imrie, & Co.; C. Grimshaw & Co.; Phelps, James, & Co.; Chambers, Holder, & Co.; Alfred Holt, Esq.; Thomas Wilcock, Esq.; George Love, Esq.; Joseph Pease, Esq.; Michael Belger & Co.; Benson, Rathbone, & Co.; David Vasson & Co.; Gillespies, Moffatt, & Co.; Munders Brothers; G. H. See & Co.; John Reid, Esq.; Messrs. Sandbaati, Tiernee, & Co.; John Clemmens & Son; Prim Brothers & Co.; James Crompton Kindal, Esq.; Messrs. Backhouse & Co.; Messrs. J. Smith & Co.; W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; W. D. Crevdson, Esq.; George McCerquandale, Esq.; Messrs. Balfour, Williamson, & Co.; Lampet & Holt.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 14.—Chaplain E. M. Bittinger, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst.

Master Wm. D. Nicholson, to duty with Rear-Admiral Stringham at New York.

Gunner George Sirian, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

DECEMBER 15.—Lieutenant Henry E. Nichols, to temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieutenant R. M. Lisle, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander George B. White, to command the *Onward*, per steamer of January 1.

DECEMBER 19.—Ensign Wm. B. Delahay and Karl Rohrer, to the *Nipic*.

DECEMBER 20.—Paymaster D. B. Hattison, to the *Terror*, per steamer of 31st inst.

Ensigns E. O. Macfarlane, Charles A. Clark, Charles E. Curtis, and Kossuth Niles, to the North Atlantic Fleet.

Ensigns David D. V. Stuart, Wm. F. Low, and Elliott J. Arthur, to the *California*.

Ensigns Henry T. Monahan, Dennis H. Mahan, and J. H. C. Coffin, to the *Proteus*.

Acting Gunner Wm. T. Devlan, to the *Congress*.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 14.—Lieutenant R. Mason Lisle, from the *Terror*, and waiting orders.

Chaplain Robert Given, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., and waiting orders.

Gunner John L. Staples, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Congress*.

Second Assistant Engineer Richard Juch, from the *Nymph*, and waiting orders.

DECEMBER 15.—Master Thomas N. Lee, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the *Nipic*.

Gunner Samuel D. Hines, from the *Congress*, and granted sick leave.

DECEMBER 16.—Commander Milton Haxton, from the command of the *Onward*, and ordered to return home.

Master E. W. Greenleaf, from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to the *Nipic*.

Surgeon W. K. Scofield and Second Assistant Engineer Joseph L. Hamann, from the *Terror*, and waiting orders.

DECEMBER 17.—First Assistant Engineer John Roop, from the *Terror*, and waiting orders.

DECEMBER 19.—Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, from the *Saugus*, and waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending December 17, 1870:

James Sewell, beneficiary, December 11, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Aulick Palmer, U. S. Marine Corps.—On December 13, 1870, assigned to duty in the office of Captain James Wiley, assistant quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps at Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks.

Second Lieutenant John C. Morgan, U. S. Marine Corps.—On December 14, 1870, detached from U. S. steamer *Delaware*; granted a leave of absence for thirty days from 15th inst., at the expiration of which to report for duty at the Boston, Mass., station.

Captain Wm. H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps.—On December 19, 1870, detached from the Brooklyn, N. Y., station, and ordered, by U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at Marine Barracks.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps.—On December 19, 1870, detached from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, December 1, 1870.

The engineer officers of the U. S. Navy are requested to furnish the bureau with any plans, drawings, or descriptions of machinery, iron vessels, inventions, novel appliances, or other information that they may consider useful to the naval service.

J. W. KING, Chief of Bureau.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

DECEMBER 15.

Barrett, Joseph, Lieutenant.

Crenay, James, Colonel.

Dandy, Geo. B., Brig.-Gen.

Hensler, E., Captain.

Porter, S. F., Captain.

DECEMBER 20.

Bovey, A. E., Major.

Cadde, G., Captain.

Cutler, N., Colonel.

Epperson, B. H., Colonel.

Hughes, S., Major.

Leavitt, James, Captain.

Leete, Geo. K., Colonel.

Moore, Geo., Colonel.

Moore, C. P., Captain.

Rhind, A. C., Captain.

Boycroft, G. M., Captain.

Samson, M., Colonel.

Smith, T. H., Captain.

Wright, E., Colonel.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons: General Jos. Karge, late Eighth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Judd, U. S. Army; Captain W. H. Perrin, Second U. S. Cavalry; Captain H. B. Noble, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Captain John B. Davis; Lieutenant E. B. Bradford, U. S. M. C.; Lieutenant Charles Herzog, late Forty-first N. Y. Infantry; Liberal —, C. N. S.

GENERAL Orders No. 35, headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December 10, 1870, direct that in accordance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, of this date, the following details for recruiting service for the ensuing two years be made without delay by the commanding officers of the regiments named herein: From the Seventh Cavalry, two first lieutenants; from the Eighth Cavalry, one captain and one first lieutenant; from the Third Infantry, two first lieutenants; from the Fifth Infantry, two first lieutenants; from the Sixth Infantry, one first lieutenant; from the Fifteenth Infantry, one captain and one first lieutenant. The officers of cavalry regiments detailed in compliance with these orders will report as soon as practicable to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service at St. Louis arsenal, and the officers of infantry regiments detailed will report without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service at the same arsenal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONTRAST.

A TALE OF THE LAKE SHORE, DEDICATED TO THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER U. S. ARMY.

THE following "poem" was found in an official letter received the other day at the office of the Chief Signal Officer. The perpetrator is unknown:

Two schooners lay ready to put out to sea,
From port of Sandusky, as trim as could be,
When down came a telegram—Myer says "No!"
For why—it's a-goin' great siege guns to blow.

Then up spoke the *Jumpin' Jimma* her cap'n,
"The devil take signals from Myer or Lapham!
These dam' new inventions of sergeants and sich,
I don't care a tadpole for t'other or which!"

"Don't I know Lake Ery? Well, slightly, you bet.
And as for the gales, I can weather 'em yet;
Or if they should swidge us a leetle to leeward,
Why, tar and tarpaulins! I guess I'm insured!"

So the *Jumpin' Jimma* she put out to sea,
And p'inted her bows at the Pint of Pelee;
And the storm it came swirlin' and screamin' down
shore,
And the *Jumpin' Jimma* was never seen more!

But the chirk *Josephine* she lay snug in her berth,
For her cap'n, a person of merit and worth,
Declined with the flat of Myer to wrestle,
And so saved his bones, and his chest, and his vessel!

Then here's to the health of the Chief Signal Officer,
Imbued as you please, in wine, spirits, or coffee, air—
In cider, or porter, or ale double X;
For he is the chap that would squelch all the wrecks.

Then heed ye his warnin's, and all along shore
The skippers survivin' shall perish no more,
And widows and orphans be spared some expense,
And the savin' in schooners be simply immense!

A MEXICAN FANDANGO.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A fandango means dance in Mexican, and it is purely Spanish in every sense of the word. The Huerfano is a Mexican village, about two miles from the Arkansas river, twenty miles from Pueblo, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from Denver City. The Huerfano I take more particularly, as it is in close proximity to a United States fort, known as Fort Reynolds, and consequently I write this sketch under the above title, it being one of the few transactions and sports upon the plains. A fandango is easily gotten up, as follows: The Huerfano is run by Marena, Joseph, Tom, and old Bill Autoboy, all Indian scouts for the United States Government. Bill is the father of the three first named. He buys up a couple of gallons of old rot (whiskey) and two to three pounds of candy and a couple of pounds of candles. He then invites old and young living in his village, and sends despatches up to the Plaza and St. Charles, two more Mexican villages, and comes up to the fort and says, "Boys, a fandango to-night." The boys apply for a pass, and generally get one from retreat of to-day until reveille of to-morrow. You go down to the Huerfano and enter a dirty-looking and dilapidated hall, made of adobe, and lighted up with eight candles, a bar in one end and the fiddler in the other (a greaser or Mexican); two rows of benches on each side of the hall, on one side filled with Mexican ladies, and on the other with citizens (greasers) and United States soldiers.

The fiddler strikes up, the men go over to the girls and ask them to dance. They never speak, but nod their heads, signifying "Yes" or "No," but generally "Yes." Then the dance commences, the soldiers generally preferring to dance quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, and schottisches, because they know them the best, while the Mexicans (greasers) prefer their own native dances, such as the coonda, mendita, and slow waltz. After you get through the dance the woman leaves you very abruptly, you following for your hat, she for her shawl. She hands you her shawl, turns her back to you, and you adjust the shawl upon her shoulders and then she sits down. You then rush up to the bar, call for one glass of whiskey, one glass of water, and some candy. The whiskey costs you twenty-five cents and the candy (three small sticks), twenty-five cents; the water nothing. The articles are placed upon a salver, and you go the lady and tell her to help herself. She generally takes the candy, and you of course drink the whiskey. The fandango is kept in this way all the evening, until it breaks up in a row, which it generally does before twelve or one o'clock. The row sometimes is among the "boys in blue," but more generally among the greasers or Mexicans.

The Mexicans are very cute. They never spend money for dancing, but rather too freely indulge among themselves. Uncle Sam's boys pay the whole bill for fandangoes. I have known a Mexican woman to fill her pockets with candy, given her by her soldier-admirers and other women, and then go around by the back door and hand it to the proprietor to resell. There is much fun to be seen at these fandangoes in the fore part of the evening. The women are gayly dressed, and consider themselves "some pumpkins." They think a great deal of the "soldiers," but their own men they don't seem to like much, and no wonder, for they are the dirtiest and meanest looking set of vagabonds. They are always in debt, and too lazy to get in their crops half the time. But more of them next time. The fandango is a great institution, and, as I said before, it generally breaks up in a row. Some Mexican getting knocked over, knives are drawn, women scream and rush out of the window, pistols are fired, and the "boys in blue" leave for camp,

pretty full, and nobody hurt. Thus ends a Mexican fandango in Colorado Territory. It is the only sport among Mexicans and soldiers upon the plains. FERRIS.

FORT REYNOLDS, C. T., December 9, 1870.

HOP AT FORT PREBLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the evening of the 15th inst., Company M, Fifth Artillery, astonished the natives of this locality with a most charming military hop. The preparations for the affair were conducted very quietly, but with a great deal of zeal by the men, and one would suppose, from the large quantity of evergreens brought into the garrison, that a whole forest of hemlocks had been swept away for the good cause; all the paraphernalia of war was also brought into requisition to please the ladies, and to shew "how it is done in the Army." The entrance to the quarters was fitted up gorgeously, and was formed into a perfect bower. Chinese lanterns interspersed among the festoons, and brightly polished howitzers, with glistening stacks of arms on either hand, added charmingly to the general effect. The decorations of the ball-room were, of course, the most noticeable feature of the entertainment, and certainly did great credit to the men. On the walls bayonets and small-arms were arranged most artistically between the loops of green, and pictures contributed by officers of the post appeared encircled in wreaths of cedar. Overhead an immense garrison flag covered the ceiling, and from the centre was suspended a chandelier constructed of shining bayonets placed in successive circles, forming a brilliant cone. The music stand at the end of the room was draped with flags, a large golden "cross-cannon," surmounted with the company letter and regimental number, being placed in front, the whole surrounded with a wreath studded with gilt stars. On the side wall in letters of green appeared the words, "Company M, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Welcome all."

The supper arrangements were most admirable. The company cook, who is a Frenchman and an artist, showed great skill in the elegant manner in which he garnished the dishes and decorated the tables, which, by the way, seated 100 persons. Up stairs the comfortable reading-room, which needed little adornment, was set apart for the reception of the guests. At the opening of the hop all the officers and ladies of the post, who had taken a deep interest in its success, were escorted through the rooms and expressed themselves highly pleased with everything; the men in their neatly fitted "shell-jackets" trimmed with scarlet, their brass ornaments highly polished and glistening in the light of innumerable colored wax candles, rendered the scene effective in the extreme. The orchestra did their duty manfully and dispensed most appropriate music during the evening, and I doubt whether a note was lost to these votaries of Terpsichore, for they danced away until "five o'clock in the morning," when the affair was brought to a close. The men were untiring in their efforts to see that all their guests were provided for, and behaved in a most creditable manner throughout. CROSS-CANNON.

FORT PREBLE, MAINE, December 16, 1870.

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK AT WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I trust I am not asking too much in calling the attention of our lawmakers, through your columns, to the condition of our hydrographic work at Washington.

It is a subject of considerable importance, in view of possible difficulties with England, to become more independent of her by extending our resources in this direction. We have in the Bureau of Navigation what is called the Hydrographic Office, but the appropriations have been barely sufficient to keep it open as a mere shelter for the charts and books of sailing directions, a very large proportion of which, perhaps nine-tenths, are bought in England; our own works being confined to a few plates purchased at home and corrected from time to time.

These facts are not at all creditable to this country, where we justly boast so much of our large resources. Congress should remedy the evil by making liberal appropriations annually, so that before many years we may become independent of our European cousins. The first step should be to provide a suitable building for the preservation and display of our present material. The few charts we now make find a ready sale at very cheap rates, and if we go on gradually extending the means for making more safe the ocean highways, it is probable that the Hydrographic Office will become, like that of Great Britain, a self-sustaining institution. It is a national stigma that we should be so dependent on foreigners for the means of safely navigating the ocean.

Charts and books of sailing directions are quite as necessary to the safety of our commerce as vessels and implements of war. What would be said if we were dependent on foreigners for these?

It is all very well for us to avoid all political complications with European powers in their adjustment of difficulties with semi-barbarous nations, or in other words, for us to carry on the trade while they are quarrelling; but there is no excuse for our not doing our share of surveying in those countries. In times gone by we did something in this direction; since Wilkes's expedition we have had Ringgold's and Rodgers's reconnaissance of some parts of the Pacific, the China seas, and Bering's straits, owing to personal contentions and want of means, fell far short of our expectations. We have also had Captain Thomas J. Page's expeditions to the La Plata and its tributaries, and into the interior of Bolivia, in the *Water Witch*, the *Argentina*, and *Alpha*. That of the *Water Witch*, so far as the public know, resulted in an expensive contest with Lopez, Sr., and an interesting book published at the captain's own expense. Owing to the war of the rebellion, the public have never seen any fruits of the expeditions in the *Argentina* and the *Alpha*; perhaps the records sleep in some musty pigeonhole in the old barrack called the Hydrographic Office. As the writer took an active part in procuring

the appropriations for those expeditions, and actually furnished the steamers for the La Plata surveys, at considerable loss, he naturally feels an interest in knowing what has become of the information procured at so much cost to the people of the United States. Where are the fruits of the *Waterwitch* expedition, culminating in an expensive raid to the La Plata, and of the little steamers that went into the heart of Bolivia, and into the rivers Vermejo and Pilcomayo, and the Paraná, where no steamer had been before seen—where are the fruits? These expeditions were not of a diplomatic or secret character; we merchants want to know the results. It is presumed that a want of means only prevents the Hydrographic Office from breaking through the cobwebs or the red tape now preventing the public from knowing these results.

If we cannot, now that our resources as a great commercial people are much more fully developed than when Wilkes, Ringgold, Rodgers, and Page went out exploring, send out special surveying squadrons, we surely can do something by means of our Pacific and China squadrons towards making surveys. What more valuable experience for our young officers who have been so well educated at Annapolis, than can be found in boating expeditions, in surveying the waters of China and Japan, and the Pacific islands?

England is already turning her attention to a connection between British India, through Maulmain, by the Irrawaddy, with the head waters of the Yang-tze. Why cannot one of the vessels of the China squadron explore that great river to its source? We have already a large trade by elegant steamers to Hankow, some eight hundred miles above Shanghai. We want an accurate survey of the river from its mouth to its head waters.

The people have expended much money for the scientific education of naval officers, and yet we are doing comparatively little in utilizing this education in the direction of hydrographic researches and practical surveys. R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, December, 1870.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We have a very prosperous temperance lodge here, with about ninety members in good standing. Our lodge, which was established about the 1st of May, has continued in a thriving condition ever since, and has done a great deal of good. Every military post should have a similar lodge, and it is a very simple matter to organize one. Let a few good men meet and sign a temperance pledge, and form a club, and invite everybody to join it; then write to an established temperance lodge for a charter. The Grand Lodge of the West is at Central City, California. The officers have aided us in getting a room and an organ, and taken great interest in our society, the object of which is to draw the men away from the sutler's drinking saloon to pass a cheerful evening at the lodge. Every soldier knows what a curse the poison compound called whiskey is in the Army. Many a man goes to the sutler's saloon to take one drink, and that leads to another, and so on, till the poor man finds himself in the guard house, and loses his self-respect and gets reckless. Now if a man belongs to a lodge, where he can go and enjoy himself in the long winter evenings, he is not tempted to poison himself with whiskey for amusement. We can already see a great change in the habits of the men at this post, and we wish that there might be such a lodge at every military post in America.

I hope you will find a place in your paper for my letter, and that it may open the eyes of some poor fellows who are killing themselves with hard drinking.

PRIVATE T.

FORT SAUNDERS, W. T., December 12, 1870.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The pneumatic or atmospheric railway has been an established fact for some time in Europe; but its successful introduction under Broadway in New York brings it more directly under notice in our country. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, to refer to the earlier history of an enterprise which is destined doubtless to have no little influence in the future on our social and commercial interests.

As early as 1837 a young officer of the Army, Lieutenant Stewart, of the Third Artillery, now major of the Fourth Artillery, proposed the establishment of a system of tubes throughout the country, connecting the principal cities, through which should be transmitted the mails by atmospheric pressure, under the exclusive control of the Post-office Department. The tubes proposed were to be of two or three inch plank, placed underground when necessary or advisable, having a cross section of eight, ten, or twelve inches square, and the mail matter to be contained in small tin cases, or cars, running upon light wheels. The necessary air-pumps were to be at the post-offices along the line. The limit of the velocity would be that which the train would bear. The projector thought that a hundred miles an hour might be used, and that experience might prove that a still greater speed could be safely employed.

During that and the following year, the plan was submitted to various persons, amongst others to Sir Joseph Paxton, whose reply, written by his secretary from Chatsworth, was rather curt than encouraging. No doubt the distinguished English architect thought it a piece of presumption in the young American officer to write to him.

Lieutenant Stewart designated his proposed postal railway "The Atmospheric Telegraph"—rather a misnomer, but indicative of the high rate of speed which he proposed to employ. The only encouragement he received was from Captain—now General—Benham of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, who said the plan was perfectly feasible; but he thought it would be necessary to use cast-iron tubes reamed out, to stand the service that

would be required, and he thought this would make the expense so great that it could not compete with the electric telegraph, which had already become an established fact.

Still feeling the utmost confidence in his hobby, Lieutenant Stewart submitted his plans to a friend in Congress, Colonel George A. Caldwell of Kentucky, with the request that he would ask of Congress an appropriation of five thousand dollars to test the question, for the benefit of the Post-office Department. To this no answer was received; and in April, 1853, when passing through Washington, Lieutenant Stewart, with considerable difficulty, obtained an interview with Judge Black, the recently appointed Postmaster-General of President Pierce's administration, with whom he left a written description of his proposed plan for the transmission of mails. Surrounded as he was with the usual crowd of applicants to be found around a newly installed administration, it is probable that Judge Black had but little time to give to so novel a proposition from so obscure a source.

That the atmospheric railway may be advantageously used for travel for short distances in crowded localities, is more than probable; but the expense of construction will not permit of its use for travel or heavy freight generally. But for the transmission of mail matter and small parcels, the cost of construction would not be great, and it could be used to great advantage where time or velocity is a matter of importance. The annual cost of mail transportation between New York and Washington would go far towards constructing an atmospheric railway between the two points, while the subsequent cost would be comparatively very little, and the safety, certainty, and expedition would be of incalculable benefit to the community. H. T.

A GROWL FROM AN OLD SALT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I want to say a word if you have got room for me. I served for four years in the Navy, and feel as strong an interest in it now as then; and when I see the good old things laid aside and new ones taking their places, it makes me feel sad.

I had occasion to visit the Navy-yard the other day, and the first thing that attracted my attention was what I supposed to be a French aloop, but upon inquiry found her to be the *California*, flag-ship to the Pacific Squadron. What is the matter with the Navy? Why are the long poles above the rigging out off—the pride of every American sailor? Why must our men-of-war lose their jaunty appearance and copy the clumsy lumbering look of the French or English? And then we must borrow the boat davits from France. Were not those we used so successfully in boarding vessels on our stormy coast during our late war good enough, or do we want them so that if a davit carries away we lose three boats instead of one? And then the Admiral's flag, a red and white striped thing, without name or significance. What has become of the blue, a color almost sacred to those who served under it? Must our Navy change flags, rigging, spars, and names as often as a man does his coat, or the officers do their uniforms? BOSTON, December 18, 1870. EX-NAVY

COWHIDES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Those moccasins, known throughout the Army as gunboats, plantations, booties, and boots, and a number of other names too numerous to mention, I have worn upon my feet, and my experience has shown me two things: first, that they are worthless; second and lastly, that they are injurious to my health. From this experience I am led to believe that the rest of my "cousins" feel in the same mood that I do, but are backward in expressing their views in favor of better cowhides. Now, then, I am of the opinion that a better boot or shoe could be issued to the men of the Army than is at present issued. As long as the men have to pay for them from their clothing allowance, why cannot a better article of leather be put in the boots or shoes, even if the price be a little greater?

I am sure that not only myself, but all the men of the Army, would be willing to pay a dollar or two more and get a better article than they now receive. If I am wrong in this belief, and any man raise any objections, to such a man I would say that he never put a pair of either one of the articles on his feet, and from the effects of wet feet went on the "dead list," and reported to the doctor at 8 A. M., barking like a prairie wolf, and receive for the same the advice, "Keep your feet dry and take a little cough mixture." BOOTIES. FORT NIAGARA, NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Wadsworth sends us a programme of the performance at the post theatre, the "Theatre Comique Wadsworth," on the opening night, December 14, 1870. The evening's performance commenced with "the time-honored melo-drama in three acts, by J. T. Hanes, entitled *The Idiot Witness, a Tale of Blood*." The cast was as follows: Le Sieur Arnaud, Mr. T. Wilson; Hans Gerthold, Mr. M. Duggan; Robert Arnaud, Mr. S. Eaton; Paul Tugscull, Mr. P. B. Callanan; Walter Arlington, Mr. J. Finch; Earl of Sussex, Mr. J. Cummings; Gilbert, Mr. W. Wallace; Dame Tugscull, G. Thomas; Janet, C. P. Nashe. This was followed by "State Secrets," with the following cast: Gregory Thimblewell, Mr. P. B. Callanan; Hugh Neville, Mr. S. Eaton; Calverton Hal, Mr. J. Finch; Humphrey Hedgehog, Mr. J. Cummings; Robert, Mr. W. Smith; Maud Thimblewell, G. Thompson; Letta Hedgehog, C. H. Nashe. The whole concluding with the laughable farce of "Paddy Miles's Boy": Paddy Miles (with song), Mr. P. B. Callanan; Dr. Coates, Mr. S. Wilson; Harry, Mr. J. Finch; Job, Mr. J. Cummings; Reuben, Mr. W. Smith; Mrs. Fidget, G. Thompson; Jane, C. H. Nashe.

WHAT THE ARMY STILL NEEDS.

WE are permitted to publish the following private letter from an officer of the Army, in which he gives expression to some very sound opinions on the subjects relating to the Army which are likely to attract the attention of Congress during the present session:

The events of the past summer and fall have taught us that the French military system is a failure. They failed to get all their men owing military service to the colors, their army thus proving to be in considerable part a paper army; and what they did get to the front they did not get there promptly and in wholes. They could not supply their troops fully or promptly when they got them to the front. Confusion reigned in the rendezvousing, in the transportation service, in the commissariat, in the ordnance—everywhere but in "the line of battle." The soldiers fought in vain. That is, to sum it up, the French staff system failed to achieve what any staff system must needs do to enable generals and soldiers to play their rôle. The troops fought well enough. The tactics of the field were not so faulty. Frequently they were brilliant. The strategy was bad enough; that's true, but it of itself was not conclusive.

This is a question mainly of staff. Now a good staff organization does not depend entirely on the division and distribution of persons and duties into classes of appropriate grades and numbers. There must be adaptability to the circumstances and genius of the people. There must be flexibility and applicability in emergencies and periods of difficulty. There must be ability to do great things, to undertake the largest operations, and at the same time not to neglect the doing thoroughly of the smallest things. There must be harmonious co-operation with other departments of the service. There must be in the movements of the staff machinery a proper compromise between the centripetal force tending to centralize everything in bureaux at the seat of government, and thus to strangle prompt action with cumbrous forms, and the centrifugal force tending to the creation of minor independencies, leading to the waste of the public resources, inducing confusion and the want of harmony, preventing the authorities from holding their affairs in hand without impeding motion, etc., etc.

We had during the Rebellion a more difficult task than the French have had for a staff system to perform. How fully our system was up to the occasion! It is unnecessary to dwell on details, or to particularize its performances, the difficulties met, and the vastness of the labor done. It did all that it was called upon to do, and did it well.

The German staff system has done its part in the present war well. It is adapted to the military needs and situation of Germany and the peculiarities of the continental organization, but it would not work as well here as there.

The French staff system failed from various causes—some innate defects, such as a faulty mode of levy and of rendezvousing conscripts, and bureau centralization in the administrative departments; others, defects in the practical application of the principles of the system, in themselves good enough.

Except in the mode of levy (and the military character of the German citizen admits of a mode of levy which would not be endured by any Anglo-Saxon people), the German system, so far as division of duties, etc., is concerned, is similar to the French and to that of other continental States.

In most of these systems the adjutant and inspector-general's departments and aides-de-camp are organized into a corps called the general staff corps. The supply department constitutes a separate department. The engineer's, ordnance, and medical departments are not included under the head of staff departments at all.

The English staff system presents no points worthy of study. Its administrative departments failed utterly in the Crimean war.

There is much to be learned in every department of military knowledge, and the present is the age of great strides in the military art. The European campaign will develop new modes of applying principles, if not new principles themselves; and the staff systems of the nations may have to take new matters within their cognizance, and assume new shapes in some regards. The experience of later days is that no large nation is exempt from danger of war, and at the present moment, indeed, there is a grave possibility that more men may be under arms against each other within a few weeks than the world has ever seen together in hostility before.

From all the foregoing does it not seem that we ought to refrain from experimenting, especially at the present time, with those portions of our military machinery which have worked well, been tested by trial, and have achieved success under great difficulties? Our staff system has done all, and can again do all that can be asked of a staff system, just as it is. Nor is it too large for the actual wants of the country on its present scale.

In the adaptation of our staff organization to the military wants of our country, it is insufficient to a full consideration of the subject to refer to the number of the troops alone. Thirty thousand men massed in one body at some centre of supply would require a very slender staff organization; while thirty thousand men of different arms scattered in small groups along extensive frontiers and seaboard lines, and hundreds of miles frequently apart, distant from centres of communication, would require as much staff personnel as an army of ten times that number. But this is not all. Our staff is as much the general staff of the militia of the country, the organizer, collector, and distributor of the military resources of the whole country, as it is that of the regular service. One special staff corps, the Ordnance Department, supplies the militia of all the States in the Union with arms, and the permanent defences of the seacoast with heavy ordnance. Another staff corps has charge of the fortifications of the country, which have relation not only to the immediate, but to the future wants of the nation. It has besides also immense public civil works, such as river and harbor improvements, under its charge.

It certainly seems to me that our staff establishment

ought to be left for the present with its organization as to grades and numbers, and that it should be thrown open to promotion. There are officers in it who have waited years for promotion, and ought to receive it. Remove the bar. Promotion is the vital current of the service, and besides we need just now all the vacancies in the lower grades of the staff for surplus meritorious line officers.

This is the way the staff corps stand now:

	No. in Service.	No. Allowed.	Vacancies.
Adjutant-General's Department.....	17	20	3
Inspector-General's Department.....	8	9	1
Judge-Advocate's Department.....	10	10	0
Quartermaster's Department.....	86	86	0
Subsistence Department.....	29	29	0
Medical Department.....	218	222	4
Pay Department.....	60	65	5
Corps of Engineers.....	100	109	9
Ordnance Department.....	73	77	4
Signal Corps.....	1	1	0
Total number of vacancies, 28. These vacancies are in all the grades except brigadier-general.			

The line is in course of reduction under the law of the last session. Beyond the data under that head in the report of the General-in-Chief, nothing can be determined as to exact results until after the close of the year. However, there must be a considerable number of officers, at the end of the year, who will be left at that time liable to be mustered out of the service; in fact, they must be mustered out peremptorily, January 1, 1871. Some of these may be old and valuable officers. None of them should be wholly separated from the Army, more particularly those who have given to the service their best years and are entirely unfitted in consequence to enter any other career. All officers over fifteen years in the service at least, if not all of this class, should be permitted to remain another year in the infantry, to take their chances of promotion with the rest. Officers who have served thirty years should be entitled to their retirement, either of the line or staff, the limit number of officers in the retired list notwithstanding. This would start a current of promotion which would, with the casualties of service, take up the surplus in the infantry after a not distant period, when promotion could go on. The supernumerary officers retained in the service thus will cost the Government no more than under the present system; for as the law now stands, if they go out January 1, 1871, they go out with a year's pay.

As to the scale of pay and allowances established by recent legislation, it ought not to be disturbed. It is no more than is reasonable. For field officers I think it is fair; for company officers it is liberal and just. The system of payment works well in the opinion of, I think, nearly everybody. It is to be remembered the whole amount of pay that the Army officer gets cannot be utilized entirely. Thirty-three and a third per cent, in the long run, is lost in consequence of changes of station and the contingencies of military life.

With regard to the term of enlistment of the soldier, much has been said pro and con as to a five or a three years' term. I am satisfied that the preponderance of advantage is with the longer period. The loss to the Army by the desertion of enlisted men is no greater now than when the term was only three years, and is to be explained by reference to other causes than the length of service. These are the value of labor in the mining regions, and the obliquity of the public conscience in the extreme West as to the heinousness of the crime of desertion in time of peace, leading them to sympathize with the deserter rather than with the Government which has employed him for their protection. The practical knowledge of this fact by a discontented soldier removes from him so much of the check upon desertion as would exist in a population known to be inclined to arrest a deserter. And further, a vast amount of clothing remained on hand at the close of the late war that has been in large part sold to the people on the plains. It is impossible to distinguish a civilian from a soldier by his dress, and a deserter there runs no chance of detection whatever on this account.

In this connection it is well to state that, as the law stands at present, the pay of the private soldier will be reduced to \$13 per month after June 30, 1871, and to suggest that no delay should be made in securing such legislation as will place the monthly payment permanently where it now is. Should the reduction be made, half the Army would desert, and no recruits could be obtained to refill it.

I hope the recommendation by the commanding General of the Army that the clerks, ordnance sergeants, hospital stewards, and other non-combatants now borne on the rolls of the military service may not be hereafter counted in the minimum strength of the Army, will meet with the consideration it deserves. These men, numbering some thousands, are indispensable to the existence of the active Army. Since, however, they may as a class be considered as being permanently non-combatant, it is manifestly unjust to an Army so limited in its proportions as ours to count them in its ranks as available soldiers.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is very valuable as far as it goes. Personal observation has convinced me that so long as whole tribes are provided with reservations in common, large enough for them to keep up their nomadic mode of life, they will inevitably continue to be wanderers and savages. To become civilized, they must settle down as farmers; and to induce them to do this, their tribal organizations must be ignored, their reservations must be given to them as individuals, their old names must be changed to suitable English surnames; and in general, they must be weaned from all the characteristics of barbarism, before they will adopt the settled habits essential to civilization.

GENERAL Orders No. 18, headquarters Department of the East, New York city, December 16, 1870, direct that, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's office, commanders of companies which are at present supplied with breech-loading arms manufactured prior to 1868, will at once make requisition for the requisite number of arms of a new pattern, and will prepare to transfer the arms now in their possession to such place as may be hereafter directed.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first-class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

REFERENCES.

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.
Brigadier-General Ianis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, stationed at one of the most pleasant posts in Dakota Territory, wishes to transfer into the Cavalry. Liberal inducements offered. Address DAKOTA, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., December 22, 1870.

SEALD PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 11 A. M., January 22, 1871, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station, during six months commencing February 2, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

CHARLES F. POWELL,

Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers and A. C. S.

CAPTAIN John B. Butler, a retired officer of our Army died on the morning of December 7, at the residence of his son, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, at the ripe age of 78. The deceased served as a private during the war of 1812, and after the war walked from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the printing business, and was for seven years a member of the printing and book-publishing firm of Butler & Dambdin, and for many years editor and publisher of the *Pittsburgh Statesman*. He was at this period of his life actively engaged in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds, and afterwards canal commissioner, and "it is not extravagant praise," says the *Pittsburgh Daily Post*, "to say that no more honest nor capable officer ever sat in the Canal Board." "When war with Mexico was declared," adds the same paper, "Major Butler was appointed paymaster in the Army, and went with General Taylor's command to the seat of war. He discharged his duty there, as he always discharged it, faithfully, fearlessly, and intelligently, and after the war he was appointed military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1863, when he was retired on the usual pay and allowances. Major Butler was a political writer of fine ability, and possessed rare capacity for business. He was as true, as honest, and as honorable a gentleman as ever adorned any community. He was of too generous a nature ever to become rich, but he has left to his children the priceless heritage of an unsullied name. He reared a large family, who have reflected honor upon his teaching and example. He has finished his course, full of years, and honored by troops of mourning friends."

The title of major, we may add, was the one borne by Captain Butler during the war with Mexico.

MAJOR Theodore Edison of the Ordnance Department and instructor of ordnance and science of gunnery at the Military Academy, died on the 16th of November, after a brief illness, at Rock Island, Ill., where he was visiting with his wife and child in the family of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Buford. Major Edison was graduated July 1, 1860, from the Military Academy, and promoted to brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. He served with honor during the rebellion, being promoted from first lieutenant of ordnance to brevet captain, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tenn., where he served as chief of ordnance to Major-General Rosecrans. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1863; brevet major, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department;" and major, December 15, 1867. He served in command of the Watertown, Fort Monroe, Rock Island, and Columbus arsenals, and the Cincinnati ordnance depot, in command of Louisville during the war, and as chief of ordnance to Rosecrans, and chief of ordnance of the Departments of the Ohio, and of Virginia and North Carolina. From a Rock Island paper we learn that, "like the true soldier that he was, he met death with calm resignation, and only when his little child was brought to him and innocently put her arms about his neck did his feelings overcome him. He had nothing to fear, and answered the summons cheerfully. His had been a life of obedience, and when it came it found him ready."

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartersmasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THAT the United States and Russia are drawn together by a strong feeling of instinctive sympathy was, as we supposed, well understood even in Europe. It did not occur to us then that we were conveying any information, even to English readers, when we alluded to this in considering a few weeks since what England has to expect from us in the event of a war with Russia. The *Broad Arrow*, however, in an article we publish elsewhere, declares that it does not believe "this alleged sympathy with Russia is so universal in America as to be entitled to the appellation of a national sentiment." As the question is one not to be settled by argument, we must leave it to be determined by each one's opinion as to which is likely to be the best judge of American sentiment—the *Broad Arrow* in London or the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in New York.

It is well, perhaps, that our contemporary should understand, too, that in considering the statements of this journal on international questions it need not fear being misled by any national feeling of fresh importation. Our opinions as to American sentiment, apart from immediate observation, are based upon family traditions, coming down in unbroken series through the experiences of colonial loyalty to the crown, of revolutionary estrangement, of the "free trade and sailors' right" war of 1812, and the final test of England's sentiments toward this country which the rebellion gave us; and of this last we have had such opportunity to judge as was afforded by a personal experience of British feeling during those gloomy days in the spring and summer of 1861, and again during a second visit to London after the close of the war. We are thus particular as to our sources of information in regard to the feeling of America and England toward each other, because, so far as what we write has any influence, we wish it may tend to bring the two countries to a better understanding, and we believe that this can best be effected by bringing them first to a comprehension of each other's real position.

As to British sentiment toward America, the *Broad Arrow* can tell us how much it finds in England of that unselfish regard for a nation of kindred origin which it seems to expect of us. We can assure it on our part that we only state the obvious fact, without feeling and without prejudice, when we declare that there is in this country a profound distrust of the motive which prompted the overtures to a better acquaintance, following the successful issue of our war. It may lead to the best results if it can once be thoroughly understood in England how much remains to be done to remove the unfavorable impressions resulting from three wars in which England has been our antagonist either directly or indirectly, as she was in the last war.

It is easier, however, to account for American distrust of England, than for that American sympathy with Russia which is in discussion. The two feelings are not, as the *Broad Arrow* seems to suppose, in any way dependent upon or connected with each other. American sympathy, as we are disposed to believe, would be with the Czar as against Turkey, were England and her interests altogether out of the question. The arguments of our contemporary to

prove that Russia cannot appeal to America upon the ground of the common sympathies of youth return upon themselves. To prove that Great Britain is as youthful, the young British Empire in India is selected for the comparison; and in saying that Russia only yesterday recognized those sacred rights of man which have been the basis of English law for 400 years, the youth of Russia is declared in much stronger terms than we thought of using. We do not in the least deny that the Muscovites have as much of old Adam in them as other people; but in speaking of living nations their barbaric ancestors are not taken into account, unless they are specially referred to.

In the single sentence in which we referred to this subject, we made no attempt to explain the view we take of this American sympathy for Russia. That feeling is not new, for Russia was one of the first nations to which the founders of our republic turned, and with which they established cordial relations. It is not confined to a small body of men—those merchants and politicians, who may be supposed to have something to gain by a calamity to England. So far as our observation goes, it is wide-spread, and we have heard it mentioned and commented on by the merchant in the East, the farmer in the Mississippi Valley, and the miner in the far West. It may justly be called national.

If the sympathy with Russia is not confined to "a small section of Americans," but is substantially unanimous; if it is not referable to American jealousy of England, and is not a new sentiment born of recent exasperation, what is the cause? We do not think our ascription of the cause to the youth of the two nations was either romantic or far-fetched. Civilized Russia is young, however much our contemporary may evade the fact. Historic Russia is younger than historic America. Look abroad where we will, we find no nation which occupies a position like ours but this "Northern Colossus." Her history is in the future as ours is, and with all the antipodal difference of our social and political systems we have still the same work before us—growth; and the same thrilling hope—greatness. So mysterious a bond as that which unites nations so different, is not to be explained by considerations of trade jealousy or trade aspiration. Russia can offer us no alliance, for that is incompatible with our policy; we are not in relations of great commercial importance with her, and do not expect to be; we cannot offer her aid, we do not speak a word in her behalf, and if there is any material basis broad enough to support this wonderful sympathy, we shall be glad to have it pointed out.

We have given much space to a matter that is after all only a curious speculation; but as a problem which has puzzled better students than we, it is not unworthy of some discussion.

Our critic objects to our remarks upon the treaty of Paris being a restraint upon the natural growth of Russia, and demands "only that it shall be a growth, and not a military raid upon our borders." On our American maps we are unable to find the British possession bordering on the Black Sea, but we see a long coast-line there marked *Russia*. So long as that country remains under the rule of St. Petersburg, just so long is the increase of commerce along its shores a natural growth of the empire, and the right to protect that commerce by a fleet is absolute and inalienable. To beat Russia down until she is compelled to accept any dictum of the conqueror, is by no means to remove that right of hers. And for us to say so, is not to take a position "destructive to political morality and international faith," but is in fact merely pointing out that the treaty of Paris is itself destructive to national faith, because it imposes conditions that ought not to be borne. A treaty made without reference to the natural rights of the vanquished, is a treaty made to be violated. We might as well pull off a newt's tail and then agree that it should not grow again. In its first agonies the poor salamander would consent to anything; but in a few months it would be whisking a fresh tail, and not because of black dishonesty, but in obedience to the irrepressible requirements of its nature.

ENGLAND, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has decided for the Martini-Henry rifle. The substi-

tation of the new weapon for the old Snider has already begun. In other respects the English army authorities are making rigorous preparations for future service-ability. Sixty batteries of the Gatling gun have been ordered of the Colt Arms Manufacturing Company, in Hartford. They are to form a new and special branch of the British artillery service. A considerable number of torpedoes are also ordered, and large contracts made for the supply of field artillery and field battery harness.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COUNT BISMARCK'S threat of annexing Luxembourg may end in fixing a basis for the re-establishment of peace. A despatch from Berlin says that the representatives of the neutral powers had met together and agreed to submit the following terms of peace:

First—Acquiescence in the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia.

Second—The recognition of the German Empire.

Third—The payment by France of an indemnity to Germany of 1,200,000,000 francs, the razing of two fortresses on the German frontier, and the cession of a portion of Alsace.

From Bordeaux, the new capital of what is left to Frenchmen of France, we are told that the republic is ready to join in the conference on the Eastern question, and that as Germany will not treat with the Provisional Government unless it has authority from the people expressed through a constituent assembly, the neutral powers are trying to arrange an armistice for the purpose of holding elections. This war, so remarkable in other respects, is almost equally noteworthy for the incessant efforts made by the neighboring nation at peace to make up the quarrel between the combatants. Besides the congress on the Russian demand, it is said a peace congress is shortly to be held and if the elections are had, that will doubtless be the result. As to Luxembourg, the inhabitants of that little duchy show a most loyal dislike to being grabbed by Prussia, and the King of Holland is equally determined to use all his small powers of reason against Bismarck's demand.

At Paris nothing of importance has occurred. The besieged appear to be preparing for a renewal of offensive movements, and the besiegers do not seem to be in any better condition or opening upon the city, with the exception that the difficulties of transportation are being constantly lessened. The bombardment, which has had its fixed several times, is now to come off whenever "military necessities" require. It is further reported that one more great sortie will be tried, and that if that fails, FAYRE and General DUCROT will leave the city by balloon and direct operations in other parts of the country, while TROCHU will remain and surrender with the city. "The starvation point" has so often been reached by the inhabitants without any apparent effect upon their fortunes, that a fresh report of their being at the last pass for food may not be altogether significant of coming disaster. Of fuel there has undoubtedly been a great scarcity. A great many people are said to lie in bed nearly all day to keep warm. The Germans outside the city are, of course, better off. Count BISMARCK has ordered the destruction of the national forests about Versailles, a measure which will give the peasants both work and fuel.

On the Loire no particular advance has been made since the great movements spoken of last week. There has been fighting near Vendôme on the right bank of the river, and that place was taken, the Germans capturing six guns and one mitrailleuse. On the left bank the Germans occupy Contres, Montrichard, and Romorantin, towns which lie on the line of the Cher and the Saire. The French generals who have served in this region do not have easy lives. De PALADINES has retired to his estate. General SOL is dismissed for abandoning Tours in great haste, though no enemy had made an appearance; it is said the city was saved by the decision of Minister GAMBETTA. CHAUZY, BOURBAKI, JAURES, and JAUREZEBENY are the commanders left on the Loire. In accordance with French law, military commanders who surrender fortresses without good reason are liable to death. UHRICH's fate excites no apprehensions, but BAZAINE is thought to occupy a precarious position under this law.

Montmédy has surrendered, and at Belfort the Germans appear to be making some progress against a place that ought to present a difficult task to them with any determination on the part of the defenders. Belfort should hold out for some time yet.

General VON WERDER has gained a decided success at Nuits, six leagues south of Dijon. Attacking with 21,000 men and 11 batteries, he captured the town and took 6,000 prisoners; but a subsequent account gives him only 600 prisoners.

On the seacoast, Havre and Dieppe have been closed to neutral vessels by order of the French government, and the coasting trade of France has been thrown open to all nations. General MANTUEFFEL is said to be marching on Havre again, and this time with the determination to do something decisive against the place.

CONGRESS.

THE great excitement of the week was an attack made by Senator Sumner upon the San Domingo annexation scheme. His speech took the form of a severe attack upon the President himself, upon his spirit in dealing with this subject of annexation, and his method of proceeding. He charged the President with attempting to coerce Hayti and San Domingo by an exhibition of naval power in keeping the *Suvarra*, *Yantic*, and *Nantasket* in the waters about the island; and with trying to coerce the inhabitants into annexation to this country, and to coerce Congress into acceptance of his views. Leaving the subject of the treaty, the speaker tried to prove a desire and effort on the part of the President to so alter the constitution of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that its vote should be in favor of his schemes. Mr. Sumner did not adhere very closely to his subject matter, but gave way to an exhibition of personal feeling against the President; and the debate was remarkable for the excitement under which the usually calm Senator from Massachusetts labored, as well as for the interest of the subject.

Senators Morton, Nye, and Chandler took up the cudgels on the President's side, the first-named leading the debate. Replying to the charges of personal hostility of the President toward Mr. Sumner, and to the allegations of a desire to coerce the island by naval force, and the Senators by intrigue, he also went more fully into the merits of the case. He explained that his resolution merely appointed a commission to inquire and report on what terms San Domingo might desire to be annexed, the report to go to the President and through him to the Senate, which would be the ultimate judge of the proper action to be taken. He also compared San Domingo as an acquisition with Alaska and Canada, greatly to the advantage of the first. The Senators in general listened to Mr. Sumner with great attention, but showed themselves unfavorable to his attack. After sitting all night, the resolution for a commission was passed by a vote of 32 to 9.

The Army officers detached under the act of July, 1860, to give military instruction in colleges, have asked that they may be retained in excess of the organization prescribed in the Army reduction act of last summer. A bill to this effect has passed the Senate, but the Secretary of War is said to be opposed to it, and the House Military Committee concur in his opinion. Admiral Porter's nomination is still unconfirmed, and awaits the return of Mr. Cameron, who is favorable to the Admiral, but who is at present in the South. This will throw final action over until after the holidays.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report favorably Mr. Beatty's bill to extend the provisions of the law of last session, which gave soldiers the right to enter a quarter-section of land under the homestead act, in the even sections contiguous to railroads, instead of 80 acres as before allowed. Mr. Beatty's bill provides that a soldier may assign his right to the land to his son or daughter, so that they can make the settlement; and, in case of the soldier's death, his widow, eldest child, father, or widowed mother—in the order named in the bounty law—shall be entitled to enter the quarter-section. The eldest child of a soldier may assign the right to a brother or sister, and the father or widowed mother may also make an assignment to a brother or sister of the deceased soldier. The bill includes officers and sailors in its provisions. An erroneous impression is prevalent that this bill and the law which it proposes to amend will give land warrants to soldiers, similar to those given to the soldiers in the Mexican war, which may be sold to any person. Such is not the case. No right to land is given, except when acquired by actual settlement under the homestead act; and the only object of the legislation is to give a soldier or his widow, their children and relatives, the right to enter 160 acres of railroad land. It is proposed by the House Military Com-

mittee to alter the Senate resolution for reimbursing Kansas for expenses incurred during the Price raid by placing the examination of the claims in the hands of a board of Army officers instead of three commissioners appointed by the President, as has been done in the settlements with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Though the Senate had passed a bill extending for six months the time remaining to officers who are to be retired, the House committee refused to report it. On the 1st of January, therefore, the Secretary of War must muster them out. They number over 100, mostly captains and first lieutenants. General Hancock's board, organized for the purpose of weeding out disolute and incompetent officers, has accomplished but little. It became evident some weeks since that the 1st of January would come before the board could make much progress in its labors, and as the officers ordered before it have been put on the supernumerary list, and will necessarily go out at that time, it has not been considered necessary to report in many cases. About 200 officers who would come under this bill have been separated from the service in one way or another during the past few months. In taking ground against the extension, it is understood that General Sherman considers that officers will be better served by informing them of their fate at once than keeping them in suspense for six months more. The House as usual wants to secure naval greatness to the country without paying anything for it; and instead of giving more liberal appropriations to the Navy than last year, the service will barely get enough to keep the Navy-yards from falling in, and the ships from foundering. West Point is to have its little excitement when the Appropriation Committee reports on its allowances. No reductions are to be recommended, but the opposition members are reading up on the message and annual reports, with the intention of attacking the Government on the use of the Army in enforcing the laws, and mean to let off their thunder when the West Point bill is under discussion.

THE roll of the departed is increased this week by the death of three officers of our Navy, Rear-Admiral Breese, Commodore Gardner, and Chaplain Stewart, all old officers, and at the time of their death on the retired list. Samuel L. Breese was born in 1794, and was appointed at large September, 1810. He took part in the battle of Lake Champlain as midshipman, and passing through the grades of lieutenant and commander, he was commissioned captain in 1841, and received the command of the *Cumberland* in 1845. He did good service at Taspan, Tobasco, and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and afterward served on the Lakes, at Norfolk Navy-yard, and as commander of the European squadron 1856-58. At the breaking out of the war he commanded the Brooklyn Navy-yard; was made rear-admiral in 1865, and in 1869 was made port-admiral at Philadelphia. After sixty years of public service he went on the retired list in accordance with the order of the Department restricting the position of port-admiral to the port of New York. His funeral took place on Wednesday, two companies of the Eighth Infantry attending the naval warrior to his resting-place.

William H. Gardner died suddenly last Sunday afternoon in the St. Lawrence Hotel in Philadelphia, where he had gone to visit a friend. His destroyer was heart disease. He too was one of the old officers, having been born in 1800, and made his entrance into the service in 1814. In 1825 he was made lieutenant, in 1841 commander, and appointed to the *Vandalia* in 1850; in 1855 captain, then our highest rank. In this capacity he commanded the frigate *Colorado*, and commanded the Mare Island station in 1861. He received his commission as commodore in 1862.

Rev. Charles S. Stewart, senior chaplain of the Navy, entered the service in 1828, and became well known throughout the world by the accounts he published of voyages in Government vessels, at a time when voyaging was less the thing of every-day occurrence than it is now. His "Deck and Port" was the record of his first voyage, made on the *Vincennes* to South American ports in 1828 and 1829. He also wrote on English and Irish society, and became editor of the *Naval Magazine* in 1836. Agreeable in style as well as interesting for their descriptions and information, his works met with very general favor, and probably we have never had an officer who made the United States Navy better known by extra-official labors. He finished his last cruise in 1862, when he retired to Cooperstown, New York, where he died, at the age of seventy-five.

These three men took but little part in the great operations of our Navy during the last decade, those heavy tasks falling to younger shoulders. But they were connected with those glories of the service which at the breaking out of the rebellion were already half historic and lay on the other side of a long period of inaction. As we accompany them to the grave, that Navy of the past comes to our mind, whose deeds read like romances, and indeed formed the admiration in youth of men who are now gray-headed; whose chivalric spirit, vigor, and pride of service, seem almost superhuman now that they have passed into tradition. Sure it is that our Navy of the present has only to face its work with equal intelligence and equal tirelessness, to win the highest appreciation of the country whose welfare is trusted to its care.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

OCTOBER.

27. METZ capitulates. The negotiations for the surrender had been a long time in progress. At Marshal Bazaine's request General Boyer was permitted some weeks ago to go to Versailles for the purpose of offering the surrender of the army without the forts and town. This was declined, and the condition of the troops in the place becoming worse, bread having failed October 22, General Changarnier sought an interview October 25 with Prince Frederick Charles, at 1 P. M. At 5 o'clock General Stiehle, chief of the German staff, met General Clusey, division general of Ladmirault's corps, at Château Freesaty. In a long conversation the conditions of capitulation were communicated, but the French officer showed no especial disposition to accept them, and at nightfall General Stiehle returned to headquarters. That night a council of war was held in Metz. October 26 the negotiations were continued at Freesaty, and at half past one at night the agreement was closed. The capitulation was signed at 8 P. M. October 27. It is as follows:

Between the undersigned, the chief of the general staff of the Prussian army before Metz and the chief of the general staff of the French army in Metz, both furnished with full powers from His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, general of cavalry, and from His Excellency the commander-in-chief, Marshal Bazaine, the following agreement is concluded:

FIRST ARTICLE.

The French army remaining under the command of Marshal Bazaine is prisoner of war.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The fortress and the city of Metz, with all forts, material of war, and stores of all kinds, and all property of the State, is to be delivered to the Prussian army in the condition in which it exists at the moment of subscribing this convention. The forts St. Quentin, Plappeville, St. Julien, Quelen, and St. Privat, as well as the Moselle gate (road to Strasbourg), shall be delivered to the Prussian troops October 29, at midday. At ten o'clock morning of the same day, artillery and engineer officers, with some under officers, shall be admitted to the forts before named, in order to take possession of the powder magazines, and to render harmless any mines.

THIRD ARTICLE.

The arms, as well as the entire material of war of the army, consisting of flags, eagles, cannon, mitrailleurs, horses, war chests, military transport material, munition, etc., shall be delivered in Metz and in the forts to a military commission appointed by Marshal Bazaine, for the purpose of being transferred immediately thereafter to Prussian commissaries. The disarmed troops, ranged by regiments or corps, and in military order, shall be conducted to the places which will be appointed for each corps. The officers then return to the interior of the fortified camp or to Metz, under the condition that they are bound upon their word of honor not to leave Metz without order of the Prussian commandant. The troops will then be conducted by their under officers to the places of bivouac. The soldiers retain their knapsacks, effects, and camp utensils (coats, bed-covers, cooking utensils, etc.).

FOURTH ARTICLE.

All generals and officers, as well as military officials with the rank of officers, who give their word of honor in writing not to fight against Germany up to the end of the present war, and also not to act in any other way against her interests, will not be prisoners of war. The officers and officials who accept this condition retain their arms and their personal property. As a recognition of the courage which the army as well as the garrison has exhibited during the continuance of the campaign, those officers who accept imprisonment will also be allowed to take their swords or sabres with them, as well as all their personal property.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

All the military surgeons remain in Metz, in order to care for the wounded; they will be treated in accordance with the Geneva convention. The same obtains with the members of the hospital corps.

SIXTH ARTICLE.

Regulations in regard to particular points, principally in reference to city interests, are treated in an appendix affixed to this, which has the same force as the present protocol.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

Each article which is susceptible of doubt shall always be interpreted to the benefit of the French army. Given in Château Freesaty, the 27th October, 1870.

V. STIEHLE.
JARRAS.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLE 1.

The superior and subordinate civil officers connected with the army or the fortress, who are in Metz, can withdraw where they will, and take with them everything belonging to them.

ARTICLE 2.

No one, whether belonging to the National Guard or inhabitant of the city, or a refugee within the same, shall be accused on political or religious grounds for having taken any share in the defence, or for aid which he has rendered the army or the garrison.

ARTICLE 3.

The sick and wounded remaining in the city shall receive such service as their condition requires.

ARTICLE 4.

The families which shall be left behind by the garrison of Metz shall not be oppressed, and like the civil officers may freely remove with all which belongs to them. The movables and effects which the members of the garrison of Metz are forced to leave behind them, shall neither be plundered nor confiscated, but remain their property. They shall be allowed to take away these things within the time of six months from the signing of peace or their deliverance from captivity.

ARTICLE 5.

The commander-in-chief of the Prussian army undertakes the obligation of preventing all injury to the inhabitants in their persons or goods. In the same manner, the property of the departments, the districts, business or other societies, civil or religious bodies, poorhouses or houses of charity, shall remain untouched. The rights which corporate bodies, societies, and private persons as well, mutually enjoy in accordance with the prevailing French law on the day of the capitulation, shall in no wise be restricted.

ARTICLE 6.

To this end it is agreed in particular, that all local governments, as well as the before-mentioned societies or corporate bodies, shall retain the archives, books, papers, collections, and documents of all kinds, which are found in their possession. Also the notaries, advocates, and other legal officials, shall retain their archives and their briefs or depositions.

ARTICLE 7.

The archives, books, and papers, belonging to the State, shall in general remain in the fortress, and at the conclusion of peace all those documents which concern those land divisions which return to France shall be given back to France. Outstanding sums, which according to law are necessary for correcting accounts, or which can give occasion to civil suits, or to drawbacks on the part of third persons, shall remain in the hands of those officers or agents to whom they are at present confided; the regulations of the foregoing paragraphs undergo hereby an exception.

ARTICLE 8.

In respect to the departure of the French troops from their bivouacs as article 3 of the protocol fixes, it shall be performed in the following manner:

The officers shall conduct their troops to the points and in the directions which are hereafter given. Arrived there, they will report the number of the troops which they had to the Prussian commander, after which they will surrender the command to the under officers and withdraw themselves. The Sixth corps and Forton's cavalry division follow the Thionville road as far as Ladonchamps. The Fourth corps, passing out between the forts St. Quentin and Plappeville, on the road to Amanvillers, will be conducted to the Prussian lines. The guards, the general artillery reserve, the engineer company, and the equipage train of the general headquarters, passing by the railroad embankment, take the road to Nancy as far as Tournetrive. The Second corps, with Laveaucoupet's division and Lapasset's brigade which belong to it, leaves by the road to Magny-sur-Seille and halts at the St. Thiebault farm. The Mobile Guards of Metz and all other troops of the garrison, with the exception of Laveaucoupet's division, march by the road to Strasbourg as far as Grigy. Finally, the Third corps goes out by the road to Saarbrück as far as Bellecroix.

Done in Château Freesaty, October the 27th, 1870.

V. STIEHLE.
JARRAS.

The King's despatch to the Queen is:

This morning the army of Bazaine and fortress of Metz have capitulated; 150,000 prisoners, including 30,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison will lay down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important occurrences at this moment. Gratitude to God.

WILLIAM.

Again on the 28th he telegraphs:

Yesterday evening the capitulation was signed and the salute in honor of victory ordered in Berlin. The city and forts will be occupied on the 29th, and not on the 27th. The prisoners are 170,000; three marshals, and more than 6,000 officers.

WILLIAM.

This capitulation increases the number of Frenchmen held in confinement in Germany to 1 Emperor, 4 marshals, about 140 generals, 10,000 officers, and 323,000 men. It is said the French have captured only about 2,100 Germans. None of the scenes of suffering which were so terrible after the Sedan capitulation were witnessed at Metz, the evident scarcity of provisions in the city and its consequent probable capitulation at an early day having led the Germans to prepare great stores of provisions in advance for the use of the garrison and people.

The following address was issued by Marshal Bazaine:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

To the Army of the Rhine.

Vanquished by famine, we are constrained to submit to the laws of war and become prisoners. On several occasions in our military history brave troops, commanded by Masséna, Kléber, and Gouvion St. Cyr, have suffered the same ordeal, which in no way sullies military honor, when, like you, they have gloriously done their duty to the extremity of human endurance. All that it was possible honorably to do has been done to avoid this result, but without success. As to making a supreme effort to break through the enemy's fortified lines, it would, despite your bravery and the sacrifice of thousands of lives that may still be useful to the country, have been useless, because of the armament and the crushing forces which guard and maintain it. A tremendous disaster would have been the result. Let us be dignified in adversity; let us respect the honorable terms which have been stipulated, if we desire to be respected according to our merits; let us especially avoid, for the reputation of this army, all such acts of indiscipline as

the destruction of arms and material, as, according to military usages, forts and their armaments will revert to France when peace shall have been signed.

In surrendering command, I feel bound to express to the generals, officers, and soldiers my gratefulness for their faithful co-operation, their brilliant courage in battle, and their resignation under privations I part from you heart-broken.

BAZAINE,
Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief.

Proclamation of Prince Frederick Charles:

HEADQUARTERS, CORNEY-BEFORE-METZ,
Oct. 27, 870.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND ARMIES: You have fought battles and you have invested the enemy conquered by you for 70 days—70 long days—of which the most, however, made your regiments rarer in honor and glory, and none poorer. You allowed your brave enemy to escape until he was ready to lay down his arms. It has come to that. To-day this army of still 173,000 men, the best in France, more than five full army corps, among them the Imperial Guard, with three marshals of France, with more than 5 generals and more than 6,000 officers, has capitulated and with it Metz, that was never before taken. With this great fortress which we give back to Germany—unless stores of cannon, arms, and munitions of war have fallen to the victors. These bloody laurels you have plucked from him in the two days' battle at (Noseville) and in the fights about Metz, which are more numerous than the surrounding villages after which you have named them. I acknowledge gladly and gratefully your bravery, but not it alone. I rank almost higher your obedience and your resignation, your cheerfulness, your devotion in bearing difficulties of all kind. These characterize the good soldier. The great and memorable victory of to-day, for which we ought to be so thankful, was prepared by the battles we fought before we invested Metz, and let us remember it with thankfulness; also by the King himself, by the army corps which marched here with him, and by all those dear comrades who met their death on the battlefields, or who succumbed to the sufferings endured here. These rendered possible the great work which you this day with God's help, saw completed, namely, the breaking of France's power. The wide influence of this event of to-day is inestimable. But you, soldiers, who for this end were united before Metz under my command, you now proceed to various occupations. I bid farewell then to the generals, the officers, and the soldiers of the first army, and to Kummer's division, with my wishes for their further success.

FREDERICK CHARLES, General of Cavalry.

28. King William issues the following order to the troops:

SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATED GERMAN ARMIES: When, three months ago, I took the field against an enemy who had challenged us to battle, I expressed to you the assurance that God would be with our just cause. This confidence has been fulfilled. Since the day of Weissenburg, where you for the first time confronted the enemy, up to to-day, when I receive the news of the capitulation of Metz, names of battles and conflicts have been imperishably impressed upon the history of war. I think on the day of Worth and Saarbrücken, on the bloody battles about Metz, on the fights at Sedan, Beaumont, at Strasbourg and Paris, etc. Each has been a victory for us. We may look back upon this time with the proud consciousness that never has a more glorious war been conducted; and I willingly acknowledge to you that you are worthy of your glory. You have exhibited all the virtues which especially crown the soldier—the highest courage in battle, obedience, steadfastness, self-denial in sickness and in privation. With the capitulation of Metz the last of the hostile armies which confronted us at the beginning of the campaign is destroyed. I seize this moment to express to you all, and to each one from general to soldier, my thankfulness and my acknowledgment. I mean to distinguish and to honor you all by to-day appointing as field-marshal My son the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the general of cavalry, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who in this time have repeatedly led you to victory. Whatever the future may bring, I look forward to it calmly, for I know that with such troops the victory cannot fail, and that we shall continue to the end our thus far so gloriously-conducted cause. WILLIAM.

King William sends the following despatch to Prince Frederick Charles:

VERSAILLES, October 28, 1870.

I have waited for the news, which came during the night, of the completion of the capitulation of Metz, before expressing to you my heartiest good wishes, as well as my acknowledgment of the faithfulness and steadfastness to the victory which your conduct during the long and arduous investment of Bazaine's army in Metz deserves. The same recognition I render your brave army, whose bravery and self-abnegation has won a result such as hardly occurs in history. The occurrences before Metz are imperishable days of honor and deeds of brilliancy to the army. You are to bring this recognition to the knowledge of the troops. In order to render honor to you and your army for such great services, I appoint you hereby general field marshal, which distinction I also confer on my son, the Crown Prince. WILLIAM.

28. Only the Seventh army corps remains at Metz, with General von Zastrow as governor of the city. Kummer's Landwehr division, which won such glory by resisting the French Imperial Guard at Ladonchamps October 1 and 7, returns to Germany with the prisoners, and will remain there.

29. He also telegraphs to the Queen:

The great fact that both the hostile armies which confronted us in July now find themselves prisoners caused me yesterday to appoint the two commanders of our armies, Fritz and Frederick Charles, field marshals—the first case of the kind in our house.

WILLIAM.

The King also raises General Baron von Moltke to the rank of Count.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

In our last impression we alluded to certain facts which seemed to show a disposition on the part of the United States to sympathize with Russia, the least effect of which, in the event of a war, would be to increase very largely the expenses and the responsibilities of England. If the Government of the United States, when a difficulty occurs between England and one or more of the European powers, proceeds at once to reinforce the fleet in European waters, in order to satisfy the clamors of a certain part of the population, it is obvious that our own fleet, in such a case, would require to be proportionately strengthened. We might have a moral conviction that no actual alliance with our enemies was contemplated by the American Government; but we should find it our duty to be prepared against the possibility of such an event. For one friendly power to force this additional and unnecessary responsibility upon another in the hour of peril is in itself an unfriendly act. We did not, and we do not, positively affirm that the Government of the United States were about to adopt such a course, but we alluded to certain facts which pointed in that direction, and which admitted of that construction when logically combined.

We now read with regret in our military contemporary, the *AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, that, "in the event of war, the sympathies of the United States will doubtless be on the side of Russia." We forget which of our judges was once advised to give his decision, since it was necessary to do so, but not to give his reasons. Our contemporary, however, gives his reasons for this partiality in favor of Russia. "Nations have their sentiments as well as individuals; and just as young men are drawn together by common hopes and aspirations, so are America and Russia united, and will continue united in spite of the difference in their political systems." To speak plainly, we do not believe this alleged sympathy with Russia is so universal in America as to be entitled to the appellation of a national sympathy. It is confined to a small section of Americans, and the root of it is not the alleged youth of the two powers, or anything else in the nature of transcendental politics, but the feeling of envy and rivalry, which does not exist between Russia and America simply because there are no points of contact where their interests are in collision. This is the plain truth of the matter, and it is just as well that it should be recognized.

The "youth of Russia" is a convenient phrase; but in what respect is Russia a younger power than England? By our contemporary's own showing, the greatness of England as an empire is dependent on her possessions in the East; we might justly say, on the great providential mission in the East, for which it would be in vain to seek for a parallel in history. That empire, however, is the growth of the last hundred years; and the growth of Russia, as a great power, is almost coeval with it. If Russia is youthful in any other sense, the fact requires to be demonstrated. The populations under her sway are as old as those in England or any other European State. Her institutions are older, for it was only yesterday that Russia consented to recognize those sacred rights of man which have been the boasts of English law for at least four hundred years. One of the attributes of justice is her eternal youth. Truth never grows old and sinks into decrepitude. Let it be shown that England has sunk into a condition of Oriental despotism; that she still holds by the sacred rights of kings; that her institutions are effete; that her public spirit is on the wane; that she is not the same vigorous mother who sent her sons into the wilderness and laid the foundations of the United States of America; that Australia, New Zealand, and Canada are, like the colonies of Spain, sunk in ruin and demoralized; that her House of Parliament is a mockery and a hotbed of corruption; that her magistrates and administrators of the law pervert justice; that her press is hopelessly corrupt, and her domestic life a byword; that her literature is no longer worthy of those who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke; that her maidens are immodest and her youth effeminate; that her philanthropy is a mere record of the past, and her religion a debasing superstition; that her merchants have lost their honor, and her enterprise its cunning—let these, or the half of these things be proved against her, and we will admit that England is growing old, and that America, with her purity of election and her incorruptible public life, with her mighty poets and her original literature, with all her wealth of inventive skill and vigorous enterprise, can find no worthy companionship elsewhere than in the arms of Russia. As we do not ourselves admit this, and no facts or arguments are forthcoming to convince us of it, we decline to accept the bare assertion that England has grown old in her selfish greed, and that the younger and healthier stock of the barbaric East is more deserving than herself of the affection of her own offspring.

But further, our contemporary sympathizes with Russia, because we are jealous of her growth, precisely as we are jealous of the growth of America. We will not waste time in assuring our friend that there is no such thing as a party in England jealous of the growth of America, because we are well aware that we shall not be believed. To know England is to know that this is so, however, and that among a thousand Englishmen there will not be found ten who are not proud of the greatness of America. We appeal to all the well-informed in America who have lived in England and mixed in English society. The real point of the accusation is that we are jealous of the growth of Russia because it threatens our supremacy in the East. We answer this by affirming that we have not the least objection to the growth of Russia, be it East, West, North, or South; we only demand that it shall be a growth, and not a military raid on our borders. America should know by experience what constitutes "growth," in the proper sense of the word, better than England; and in what single instance can it be shown that the English power, or English influence, has been used to check the growth of Russia? Is an intrigue in Persia, in Afghanistan, in Bokhara,

such an example of a nation's legitimate "growth" as American citizens are prepared to justify? Was the attempt of the Emperor Napoleon to establish an empire in Mexico any evidence of the growth of France in that direction? and was the influence of the United States directed against the lawful development of French institutions, the assertion of French liberty, or the hopes and aspirations of a great people, because it was used to secure the failure of that enterprise? If so, England also has kept Russia in check, but not otherwise, for the cases are parallel, except in so far as Maximilian sacrificed himself for a noble object, while the Orloffs and Nesselrodes and Brunnows, with all the machinery of Russian diplomacy brought to bear on the vicious and corrupt governments of the East, for the purpose of breaking down the hedge between English civilization and barbarism, may be summed up in a word as the very rottenness of old age.

We have not space to follow out this argument, but we must, at least, quote a sentence from the article to which we are referring, even if we leave it to shine by its own phosphoric light: "With the chief of these high contracting powers out of the way, Russia resolves to be no longer bound by a paper compact which interferes with her legitimate development, and to which she gave her consent only under the stress of war. Justly or not, she feels that she has the same right to cast it aside, that a man has to repudiate an agreement forced from him by the footpads who stop him on the highway as he goes about his legitimate business." Our contemporary may not believe us, but we feel deep pain that an influential American writer should have allowed himself—we will charitably suppose in the heat of the moment—to pen a sentence so utterly destructive of all political morality and international faith. If England and France are justly comparable to footpads, what was the "legitimate business" that the Czar was going about when he was arrested on his course—when his legions were hurrying forward to seize on the capital of an inoffensive neighboring power, and the cruel massacre of Sinope was perpetrated in the eyes of indignant and wondering Europe? We cannot in these columns argue upon the merits of this "legitimate business," or the way the Czar went about it; but one word more as to the respect shown by Russia, and by our American contemporary, for what he calls a "paper compact." England has been accused of rapacity in the East, and one of the most "rapacious" of our Indian administrators was the late Lord Auckland. Yet, in the midst of his triumphant career, with no hand to stay him, and with the political interests of England almost demanding the sacrifice, he respected the integrity of the Nizam's dominions, and explained his inaction at a critical period by observing, "There was a bit of parchment in the way!" That bit of parchment was more than half a century old.*

*The late Emperor Nicholas, when arranging with an eminent English engineer for the construction of the bridge at Kieff, said to him, after some doubt had been expressed as to the satisfactory settlement of everything that had been in discussion, "On the honor of an Englishman!" at the same time holding out his hand.

GENERAL SHERMAN AS A PIONEER.

(From the San Francisco Alta, November 3.)

THE following letter from General W. T. Sherman to the secretary of the California Pioneers will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1870.

Charles D. Carter, Esq., President of the California Pioneers.

DEAR CARTER: I reached home on Friday; this is Sunday, and I am writing my letters from my own house to catch up with the accumulation during my long absence.

I wrote to you and to the society a full expression of my sense of obligation for the handsome manner in which you welcomed me to San Francisco, and contributed to the pleasure of my visit there. I fear sometimes that I did not express to you how fully I felt your kindness, and cannot forbear at this moment from renewing to you and all the pioneers my attachment to them and the fond memories that cling around the early events of that almost poetic country. We talk of its luscious grapes and pears and peaches; of its perpetual round of strawberries and flowers; of a climate stripped of the rigors of winter or heats of summer; of the contrast of its wooded mountains and barren plains; but to me the cordial, hearty friendship which characterized the early pioneers, and which you and your associates have perpetuated, is the great charm of California.

I remember well when gold was discovered at Sutter's old saw-mill, and the tidings went forth by such sailing craft as ventured so far, that persons began to arrive from the Sandwich Islands, from Mexico, Peru, Chili, and last from the United States and Europe. No one inquired whence they came or why they came.

Yonder, on the Sierra Nevada, and gather its gold freely, without tax, and they went without question or hindrance, by such rude means as the country then afforded. In 1848-'49 and in 1850, came the stream of emigrant wagons from home, from the States. Who inquired if they came from New York, or Ohio, or Alabama, or Texas? Nobody. All were welcome. All were freemen. Some even brought slaves; but who talked of slavery in California? The word was never breathed west of the Rocky Mountains. My black boy Jim discharged me because I only got seventy-six dollars a month from the Government as pay, when he could earn \$300 a month, and I had to go into camp and cook my own rations at Sutter's old tan-yard, where the city of Sacramento now stands.

If all our countrymen had seen California in those early pioneer days, I think we should not have seen a civil war, have been compelled to march rough-shod over half our country, and been compelled for half a century to stagger under a fearful national debt.

But this is all past, and now there are no reasons why all of our favored country may not become as California,

each man standing on his merits, his own achievements; the mere accident of his birth place being nothing in comparison with his choice of residence when a full man.

Excuse me for this diversion, but you can hardly realize the mental struggles through which we have passed, and I only wish to encourage the pioneers of California in their hearty, friendly, enthusiastic love of their kind, as an example to the many who will hereafter share your bounties.

I was intimately connected with many of the public events which brought California into our system of government, and I sometimes feel that I ought to bear witness of a transition from a conquered Mexican province to a State in the Federal Union. If, therefore, in after years you have an appropriate occasion, and I am still alive, if you will call for me, I will come again to renew the memory of those years which have been so fruitful to our whole country.

After we parted on the wharf we had a pleasant voyage up to Portland, Oregon, in the steamer *Oriflamme*, thence by good boats and rail to Umatilla, by stages to Boise City and Kelton, on the Union Pacific Railroad, whence by easy stages we came home by Salt Lake, Denver, Leavenworth, and St. Louis.

When I recall our pioneer experience of a seven months' voyage around Cape Horn, or the long, dusty road overland, or the shorter, but not less perilous voyage by Chagres and Panama, I feel under deep and heartfelt obligations to the men who conceived and executed the present Pacific railroad. It is simply magnificent, and realizes fully our dream of 1849-'50. It may for a short time disturb some of the calculations of the merchants and bankers of San Francisco; but they are no common men, and will soon turn it to their profit and advantage, and make San Francisco what it really is—the seaport of the Pacific, even more than New York has become the city of the Atlantic.

Though I cannot expect to share in your monthly and annual meetings, I hope you will keep me advised, for I will feel a life-long interest in the affairs of the Society of California Pioneers, and so far as in my power lies I will endeavor to contribute my mite.

I have in my safe keeping the beautiful gold badge, and the flag of native silk.

Present me kindly to all the members at your next meeting, and believe me truly your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* before Paris writes about French artillery as follows:

I observe practice with them to be much better than formerly. The alignment has been usually good enough, but at first the fuses—all concussion—were disgracefully bad. On one occasion I saw fired seven shells in succession without bursting, but now for a shell not to burst is the exception, not the rule. From time to time I have collected a good many French shell fragments selected with reference to the fusing. I observe two sorts of concussion fuses—one brass, the other iron—and of these unquestionably the latter are best. No single time fuse have I seen except for shrapnels, which have time fuses of necessity, as need not be explained to military readers. French fusing cannot be very delicate, as the following arguments will prove. First, having on two occasions been near—on one very near—French shells launched into a forest, it was quite surprising to note how very few shells exploded on striking mere branches of trees. If hitting a large trunk, they would then explode; but if mere branches came in their way, then they would crush through like so many solid shot, not exploding until they reached the ground. The general result is that a shell comes to earth, ricochets, and explodes in the air. If explosion do not take place, then the effect is curious. More frequently than otherwise, the projectile stands on its base, just like a sugar-loaf in any grocer's window; one might think it had been laid there by hand. No single instance have I seen of a shell burying itself, which circumstance seems to favor the opinion of those who hold that an elongated rifle projectile in flight always retains the angle of inclination to the horizon with which it left the gun. Do you know at home that the Prussians use no shrapnel whatever in the war, and that French shrapnel are laughed at? Such, indeed, is the fact. Having seen a good deal of shell practice in this war, I confidently aver that if mere solid round shot could have been pitched in among us, ricocheting along with all the known terrible effects of round shot ricochet, they would have done ten times more execution than the same number of 16-inch long shells, costing, I am told, some £3 sterling apiece.

Coming back to the subject of fuses, the Prussians call my attention to what they aver to be the fact, viz., that whereas a French shell commonly does not burst by the mere stroke and perforation of a roof, needing the hard impact of a wall or the ground to unloose its explosive machinery, a Prussian shell to this end hardly needs the interposition of a feather bag. This is probable. I have not been placed under circumstances to form a judgment from experience, but consideration of general principles suggests the inference that a breech-loading system must ever have the advantage over a muzzle-loading system in all that relates to delicacy of concussion fuses.

Your readers are doubtless aware that the Prussians use lead-jacketed shell for their ordnance, both large and small—a system that with us cannot be pronounced successful. It may be worth while to investigate the reason of Prussian satisfaction and British dissatisfaction with the results of one and the same system, as it may be called. First, the fact has to be borne in mind that our British needs, both in respect of small arms and artillery, differ widely from Prussian needs. We have to provide war material to endure for every variety of climate, Prussia for European war alone. Thus, the *Zündnadelgeschoss*, though an excellent small arm for Prussia, would not serve our turn at all, neither rifle nor ammunition. But we are now speaking of artillery. The Prussians say that the Armstrong system of grooving is too small and delicate, and that in reference to the voltaic

action of lead upon iron, we store our shot too long. One cannot do away with a law of Nature—not even an act of Parliament can do it. As surely as lead is brought into contact with iron, a voltaic action is set up, and the iron destroys with time. The question is, What time? Prussian artillerymen only jacket their shells with lead at the eleventh hour; for siege purposes the operation is conducted on the spot, and for field purposes care is taken to have the minimum of jacketed shells in store. This is practical. It is consonant with Prussian needs, if not with ours. Then, premises being no longer similar, arguments deduced therefrom must be futile. "What have you to say about the spinning away of lead from shell and wounding your own men?" said I to a Prussian officer. "Does it not sometimes happen? It does with us." "Unquestionably," replied he, "it does sometimes happen. That is, however, a casualty of war. If the shells be otherwise efficient, we should not dream of setting them aside on that account."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL FISK'S AMBITIONS.—The readers of the JOURNAL will bear witness that we have been scrupulously careful to criticize the colonel of the Ninth simply as a military officer. With his antecedent and present civil performances and occupations we have not assumed to deal; but of his capacity to command a regiment or any military body, and his conduct as such commander, it has been our duty to speak, and of that alone. Though it is true we should have preferred to see the Ninth choose for its colonel an experienced soldier, yet, from the first, we recognized the right of the regiment to select its own officers. It was then for the Governor to decide whether they had named to him for commissions officers fitted to receive them. As it turned out, the Governor so considered Colonel Fisk, and promptly gave him his colonel's commission. All this every one knows; and yet every one knows also that Colonel Fisk is merely the nominal head of the regiment. A novice in military manoeuvres himself, he is utterly incapable of exercising his command in detail, and must content himself—as probably he readily does—with riding at its head in gorgeous uniform, the admiration of gazers and the curiosity of a field day. Moreover, the business connections of Colonel Fisk have given him rare facilities for filling up the comparatively thin ranks of the Ninth, so that at the last inspection the regiment was able to count itself in numbers one ahead even of the Seventh itself. It was certainly quite pleasant for the Ninth to have for its colonel so valuable a recruiting officer, even if he knew little or nothing of the soldier's art. Moreover, the colonel had an opera house, a railway, a line of steamers, and various other sources of attraction for young men—allurements pretty sure to seduce the average militiaman, and compensate for any misgivings he may have had on the subject of selecting such a person for colonel.

But, nevertheless, this has not been exactly the best thing to say of a colonel, or these the qualifications good citizens or soldiers would wish to have generally accepted as those to be sought for in a prominent officer. Besides, there is a moral side to the business, which must sometimes occur to the fathers and friends of the young men placed under such influence.

So far as the National Guard in general is concerned, not much harm has been done, however, since the whole matter has been looked on as a sort of joke—the *opera-bouffism* of militia service.

But now it is reported to us, and is generally rumored, that Colonel Fisk is ambitious of a still higher command, that, indeed, his original idea in accepting the colonelcy of the Ninth was merely to get a foot-hold from which he was resolved to leap to the highest position in the brigade, and ultimately in the division itself. It cannot be true, what we hear hinted, that General Varian, favoring this purpose, is willing to resign in favor of the ambitious colonel. But, if it were true, we know the Third brigade well enough to feel assured that the vacancy so obligingly left open for him would not be filled by the election of the colonel of the Ninth. The very best military material in the National Guard of this or any other State is in that brigade, and it would rise up outraged at such presumption. The Ninth regiment joke, every one feels, may be carried too far.

THE LATE CAVALRY BRIGADE STAFF.—The consolidations ordered in the cavalry regiments have been perfected, and every matter appertaining thereto, as far as we can ascertain, has been satisfactory to all concerned, if we may except the brigade commander and his fine staff, who, by the discontinuance of the brigade organization, have been rendered supernumerary. One of the members of this staff objects seriously to comments recently made in these columns on the retirement of the brigade staff. We have only to state that our remarks were not intended as personal in any way; that we really felt for the officers under the circumstances, although we may be open to criticism for commenting upon the matter in a facetious manner. The officers of the late brigade staff, to our knowledge, are gentlemen of good standing; and we note with pleasure their proposition to reorganize on a company basis. The staff, we learn, although rendered supernumerary, prefers active duty. It therefore proposes continuing in the service as a separate command, and, if acceptable, will attach itself to the First division headquarters. We trust this subject will not be allowed to drop; for the present staff will form the nucleus

of a "crack" cavalry organization, and with such an excellent foundation as this, success should surely crown its efforts. Material of the class desirable is obtainable to a limited extent; and we see no reason why the division should not have at least one cavalry organization worthy of its character and position in the National Guard.

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The eighteenth annual meeting of this Association will be held at Albany January 17 and 18, when measures will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the Association, and to make its deliberations practical in their results. Every organization in the State should send delegates to this meeting, and the Association thus be made truly representative of the National Guard of the State. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber, on the evening of the 18th, by Colonel Frederick A. Conkling of New York; after which the Association will be entertained by Adjutant-General Townsend.

Among the subjects of importance that will come before the Association, is that of furnishing the National Guard with an improved and uniform model of small-arms. The Adjutant-General has taken the initiative on this subject, and in a letter to the president of this Association, dated the 6th instant, he says: "Having determined to urge upon the Legislature the propriety and necessity of an appropriation to enable us to exchange the small-arms of the National Guard, for breech-loaders, I deem it important that there should be a full attendance of the members at this meeting of the Association, and that they should take favorable action thereon." Officers will attend the sessions of the Association in fatigue uniform; and the annual address and reception in full dress uniform, with side arms. The office of the secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Gano Dunn, Eighth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is 76 Nassau street, New York city.

THE VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—This well established and influential Veteran Association of the Seventh Infantry has gradually become aware that the usual hilarious and expensive mode of conducting its social meetings is not in perfect consonance with the feelings of many of the members, or in strict accordance with the objects of the Association, which are charitable as well as social. Therefore, at a regular meeting held in July last, a committee was appointed to recommend some better and more dignified mode of conducting these affairs in the future, and to make a report thereon. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Meday, Denike, Adriance, Briggs, and Rader, made an elaborate report on the subject, which was read before the Association, adopted, and printed last fall for circulation among the members. The committee have well performed their duties, and we can assure the Association that the rational methods adopted for keeping alive the spirit of old associations and stimulating good fellowship will add strength to the organization, and aid the regiment from which it emanated. From the report, which was addressed to Colonel Lefferts, the president of the Association, we make some extracts for the benefit of other organizations of younger years and lesser growth:

Having in view the future of the Association, the highest aims and the fullest rational enjoyment of all its members, your committee would recommend:

1. That there be but one general business meeting in the year; that that be held, as now, at Delmonico's; said meeting to be held on the second Monday in April, at which the officers for the ensuing year be elected; that a simple entertainment be given, but of sufficient quantity and under such management as to meet the requirements of all.
2. That the meeting on the second Monday in July shall be one of rational pleasure and enjoyment, at such place out of town as may be selected, under such management as to redound to the credit of the Association, and to be participated in by the members of the Association only.
3. That the meeting on the first day of October, "anniversary day," shall be in the form of a dinner, at which the members of the Association and of the Seventh regiment can join. It is certainly time for this Association to take such a position in this community as to command attention by its respectability and importance. There is, as certainly, enough talent, eloquence, and wit in it to meet the intellectual requirements for such a ceremony; reminiscences enough of past services to keep up the recollections of the "National Guard;" sociability enough to make such an occasion thoroughly enjoyable; and dignity enough to keep it free from license or excess.
4. That the meeting on the second Monday in January shall be a musical and conversational one; to be held in some prominent hall, or at the armory, as may be thought best; to be strictly social in its character, free from refreshments of any kind, and to which the members of the Association and the regiment, with their families and friends, could be admitted. This could be made a really select, beautiful, and enjoyable meeting—one at which the members could have an opportunity of repaying in part the many hours of past services lost to the society of those at home.
5. The expenses of the April meeting to be paid by the Association as now.
6. The other meetings to be made self-sustaining, by having the expenses paid by the participants.
7. All the current business of the Association through the year to be regulated and controlled by the board of management, and all special meetings to be called by the president at the armory.

The report concludes by advising the cultivation of more cordial and intimate relations between the Seventh regiment and the Veteran Association—advice which, followed, would benefit both.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—An election to fill vacancy, caused by the resignation of First Sergeant Thomas E. Richardson, and such other vacancies as may occur, will be held in this command at the battery rooms, No. 9 (old No.) Court street, on Tuesday evening, January

3, 1871. In compliance with section 2, article XI., of the by-laws, the regular drill for Monday evening, the 26th inst., will be omitted; and in compliance with section 1, article X., of the by-laws, the annual meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, January 3, 1871, when the finance, executive, and recruiting committees will be prepared to present their reports. Recruits, October 10—Francis J. Kalt, Congreve Rawlins, Ferdinand Heinze, John J. Moog, Jacob Gans, Otto Udemann.

THE NINTH INFANTRY COURT OF INQUIRY—DISAPPROVAL OF DECISION.—Before a Court of Inquiry, which convened October 20, pursuant to Special Orders No. 44, Headquarters Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., October 18, and of which Captain A. Blaney was president, came the appeal of Private Joseph S. Hart against the action of Company G, Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., in expelling him from said company. The Court of Inquiry in the case met and took the evidence, and sustained the action of the company so far as the expulsion of Mr. Hart is concerned. Captains A. Blaney, B. W. Spencer, and D. S. Kittle composed the court.

In examining the papers in the case, the reviewing officer finds that Private Hart has undoubtedly been neglectful of duty, but the evidence shows the action of the members of the company in expelling him, at the meeting of July 5, 1870, to have been illegal, in that three-fourths of the members of said company were not present at said meeting, as required by section 263, Military Code of the State of New York.

The colonel expresses surprise that the court should have rendered a decision so clearly contrary to the evidence and in such direct opposition to the laws of the State. The decision of the court is therefore disapproved, and Private Joseph S. Hart ordered to report to his captain for duty.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Drills by wing were held in this regiment at the State Arsenal on the evenings of the 14th and 16th inst.; Companies C, E, G, H, and K, on the first, and Companies A, B, D, F, and I, on the last mentioned evening. Colonel Ward was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Cruger, on both occasions. As in previous instances, the wings were consolidated into four commands, presenting an equalized front of twelve files. Adjutant Murphy on both occasions exhibited excellent qualities as an executive officer by the promptness with which he formed the regiment consuming less than twelve minutes in this duty, i. e., from first sergeant's call. Considering the usual delays exhibited in regimental formations, we deem this promptness of the Twelfth's adjutant a "feather in his cap," and we trust it will become a characteristic of the adjutant and the regiment. Delays in formation, let us state, are not always the fault of the adjutants concerned, but very frequently result from the sergeants failing to report promptly; still such delays can be prevented if adjutants will only look sharply after these sluggards, and enforce precision and alacrity on the part of these non-commissioned officers. Although the formation was so commendable, yet there was not that military precision, we like to see in the movements of the first sergeants, when reporting to the adjutant. It looks badly for sergeants to drag their muskets a few feet, then with the utmost deliberation come to a "carry," take their position, and salute with the same apparent nonchalance. On these occasions the sergeants should handle their pieces smartly, step out and take their positions with some life, dressing promptly on the guide, saluting and standing at "parade rest" like soldiers, with head and eyes to the front, until the command "attention" is given. When called on to report, the sergeants should respond more promptly, and speak distinctly, not mumble their words, as is too frequently the case. The position of first sergeant is an important and responsible one; but, as we are pained to note, very few now holding that position are equal to it. The non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth exhibit a fair knowledge of their duties, but, like the majority in other regiments, they have yet much to learn. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to offer them praise rather than censure. Men in the ranks cannot be expected to be perfect in their general "setting up" if their superiors do not offer the example. As an illustration: At this and other drills it has always been a noticeable fact that few officers or men keep their heads to the front, not even while marching in column, but instead are frequently found bowing to some acquaintance "along the line of spectators." This was the case with several officers during this drill. We are aware that an officer, especially when in command, has to "keep an eye" on his company to some extent; still there is no reasonable excuse for subaltern officers engaging in "star-gazing" or acquaintance-seeking. If these officers would set the example themselves, and then compel every man to keep his head and eyes to the front, it is really astonishing how much the battalion would be benefited in appearance. This may seem a small matter, but is one of real importance to the steadiness of a command. The drill was generally fair throughout, and the regimental commander was careful, we were pleased to see, to explain a movement before undertaking its execution. The errors of officers were not of a very glaring character, and the marching of the men and distances were very creditable. We must confess, however, that we have seen better in this wing and the regiment. Neither of the color sergeants was present (one of them was sick, and the other out of town, we learned), when their presence would have been most acceptable; nevertheless, the sergeant detailed for this duty

had one desirable characteristic, that of standing by his company, as well as the flag; and, everything considered, he did very well. Perhaps hereafter he will remember that both in advancing and retreating in line the colors should be in the front. There was one blemish noticeable, which we have before pointed out to the Twelfth, and that was the improper admission of men in the ranks who were not fully uniformed and equipped. Men should not be allowed to enter the ranks unless wearing that essential portion of the chasseur uniform, leggings. In the instance of this drill, the number without them greatly affected the appearance of the command; and if men without leggings are to be allowed to drill, they should be placed in the rear rank, and not allowed to mar the appearance of the front. The Twelfth is working hard, and will ultimately rank in drill in the Seventh's class. Major Denny and Captain Brigham, of the First brigade staff, were present in undress uniform at the drill.

THE BENDIX CIRCULAR.—We have received the following card, signed by several officers of the Fifth, and endorsed by the Board of Officers of the regiment, relative to the circular published in these columns on the 10th inst.:

New York, December 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Although we, the undersigned, have never been in the habit of converting in the public journals, we feel compelled now to give some necessary explanation in regard to a statement published in your valuable paper of December 10, headed "A Remarkable Circular," wherein the commandant to the Fifth regiment is prejudiced, in our estimation, in a manner which is calculated to destroy his standing in society. The first part of your editorial we fully sustain, as we are aware that a commandant of a regiment is bound by law to instruct his officers, even if they do not pay for such instruction. As for the second part of the same editorial, we beg leave to differ with you, as the following speaks for itself. In paragraph 536 of the General Regulations for the military forces of the State, it is made the duty of commandants of regiments to call together their commissioned and non-commissioned officers for drill and instruction at least twice in each year. This duty has been performed on the part of General John E. Bendix; but as we have a great many young officers in the regiment who require all the instruction they can receive, he has had in the year ending December, 1870, twenty-two more drills than required, making twenty-four drills for commissioned and non-commissioned officers only for instruction, besides twelve parades, regimental and wing drills (not speaking of company drills); and as the officers of this regiment are ambitious to excel in their duties, we have requested our colonel to form a private class for those wishing to join it. He consented to this after great hesitation, and thus the issuing of the "remarkable circular" of which you speak.

As General Bendix is not in such affluent circumstances as perhaps the colonel of the Ninth, and as he is a business man, like the rest of us, we could not expect him to neglect his own private affairs and attend to us without remunerating him for his time. The idea was not original with him, but solely ours, and therefore we feel it our duty, for the injustice done General Bendix, as well as for the credit and good name of the Fifth, to beg you to insert this card.

HANS C. V. BUNNISTER, Captain Company A.
WM. KRUENWIEDE, Captain Company C.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, held this 14th day of December, 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that this board endorse the foregoing card.

L. G. THEODORE BRUNN, Captain, Acting Secretary.

As these gentlemen seem to realize the impropriety of General Bendix's circular, and are disposed to apologize for it, we need say nothing further, except to remind them that General Bendix issued the circular and not we, and if, as they complain, it "is calculated to destroy his standing in society," it is the General's fault, and not ours.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

General Orders from General Headquarters National Guard, State of California, dated at Sacramento, December 2, 1870, announce the appointment of Brigadier-General Thomas N. Casneau as Adjutant-General of the State of California, vice James M. Allen, removed, with rank from November 22, 1870. At the annual meeting of the Veterans of the Twenty-second Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., held at the armory on the evening of December 12, the following officers were unanimously elected: William W. Remmey, colonel; Thomas Comiskey, lieutenant-colonel; John H. Palmer, major; C. C. Camerden, adjutant; Joseph P. Jardine, paymaster; George Chapin, quartermaster. On this occasion a committee was appointed to raise funds to procure a full-length portrait, in oil, of James Monroe, the first colonel of the regiment, who died while in command at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1862. The corps propose an annual dinner at Delmonico's, the latter part of January or the first of February. Since the annual meeting in 1869, the corps has added to its roll the names of many prominent and enthusiastic gentlemen, who have served seven years in the regiment, and the organization promises to meet with the success it deserves. Company G, Seventy-first Infantry, Captain A. L. Webber, held its annual full dress reception at the regimental armory on the evening of the 16th inst. The reception was attended by a very select and numerous assembly, and the whole affair was conducted in the company's usual excellent style. The main drill-room, used for dancing, was profuse and handsome in its decorations, and an emblematic arrangement of gas jets opposite the entrance added not a little to its appearance. Dancing commenced promptly at 8 P. M., and was concluded at 2 A. M., good music "by Downing" keeping merry feet active during the while. Apollo Hall on Tuesday evening last was well filled with an elegant company, the occasion being the annual reception of Company F,

Eighth Infantry, Captain Barker. Dancing, of course, was the main portion, and the festivities were continued until a late hour. The management was excellent, the committees attentive, and the whole affair an undoubted success and a credit to the company. Colonel Clark, of the Seventh, with the true characteristics of a good officer, and one having the interest of his command at heart, has visited every company of the regiment during their drill. His presence has encouraged both officers and men, and some little beneficial rivalry between companies has been the result. Captain Cullen, the well-known and capable commander of Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, has tendered his resignation. By this action the "Busy Bees" lose an officer who has always worked for the interest of the company with evident success. The musical and dramatic testimonial to Mr. Peter M. Stagg, an indigent and disabled member of Company B, Seventy-first Infantry, given on Wednesday evening last at the regimental armory, under the auspices of the above-named company, was an undoubted success, the room being filled to overflowing with a very appreciative audience. We have not space to give the details as we would wish, but note that the artists who volunteered their services were excellent in their parts, and, under the circumstances, it would appear invidious on our part to make mention of any without including all. The drill of the Forty-seventh on Wednesday was of a standard character; and the regiment appeared to unusual advantage, parading as it did eight commands of twelve files. Few movements were performed except the marching, the drill concluding with a dress parade, which was very creditably performed. Colonel Austin was in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Geery not observed as present, and Major Rogers a spectator in citizen's dress. This may have been so arranged; but it strikes us as an unusual proceeding for an assemblage of this character. Troop G, Third cavalry, held a social gathering at the National Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening last, which was of an unusually pleasant character. The drum corps of the Sixty-ninth, Drum-Major Thomas, held a pleasant reunion on the 14th instant, at the regimental armory. The Ninth is preparing for its regimental ball. Work has been nearly suspended on its new armory; the date of its completion is therefore not apparent. Company B, Fifth, held its annual ball at the Walhalla, Orchard street, on Monday evening last. It was largely attended, of a right merry character, and well managed throughout by this well-known command and its excellent officers. It is apparent that the Eighth has abandoned the Ninth avenue armory, taken possession of some time ago for one evening only, since which time nothing has been done toward completing the building for use. We presume the rents for both armories are paid by the city, therefore making the old Washington Greys responsible for riding two horses at the same time. The building in Ninth avenue is unsafe for drill purposes, the main room being on the fourth floor, and we think the regiment will do better to seek further, as we learn it is doing. The several companies of the Seventy-first who gained nothing in men by the recent consolidation of the Thirty-seventh with that command, have since shown very little recruiting spirit; in fact, have fallen off rather than improved in numbers and drill. This is wrong; these companies should not be discouraged; even if they were not favorably affected by the consolidation, the regiment as a whole was, and this fact alone should have given them new spirit. Let them "See" the other companies and "go" many better.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1870.
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the month of November, 1870:

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles A. Kinnier, second lieutenant, with rank from August 1, vice F. A. Butler, resigned.
A. Judson Decker, assistant commissary of subsistence, with rank from July 15. Original.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Dow S. Kittle, captain, with rank from October 7, vice Charles M. Schieffelin, transferred.
John C. C. Tallman, second lieutenant, with rank from September 29, vice Dow S. Kittle, promoted.
Edward Oppenheimer, first lieutenant, with rank from October 11, vice Dow S. Kittle, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. T. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 1, vice James F. McKowan, failed to qualify.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

W. R. Obermann, major, with rank from October 21, vice Julius Boeckel, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Schwalbe, second lieutenant, with rank from September 1, vice Henry B. Wilson, promoted.
Colin Gourley, second lieutenant, with rank from September 2, vice James F. McCuen, resigned.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Adolph Becker, captain, with rank from October 11, vice Albert Berger, resigned.
Godfrey Zimmerman, first lieutenant, with rank from October 11, vice Adolph Becker, promoted.
Herman Carl, second lieutenant, with rank from October 11, vice Godfrey Zimmerman, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John McCauley, captain, with rank from May 19, 1869, vice John M. Kimball, resigned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Williams, second lieutenant, with rank from September 19, vice George Williams, resigned.

BATTALION THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

August Frick, first lieutenant, with rank from October 7. Original vacancy.

Stanislaus R. Blumke, second lieutenant, with rank from October 7, vice August Frick, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Willard T. Allen, captain, with rank from October 29, vice James C. Bloom, resigned.
William C. Wetherbee, first lieutenant, with rank from October 29, vice W. T. Allen, promoted.
John C. Rogers, second lieutenant, with rank from October 29, vice W. C. Wetherbee, promoted.
R. Lloyd Roberts, first lieutenant, with rank from November 1, vice D. P. Watkins, resigned.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles W. Crocker, major, with rank from September 7, vice Samuel P. Russell, resigned.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Valentine Bahn, captain, with rank from October 20. Original vacancy.

Peter Willworth, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from October 20. Original vacancy.

George E. Miller, second lieutenant, with rank from October 20. Original vacancy.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas F. McCracken, first lieutenant, with rank from September 29, vice Robert Lavis, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Valentine Steitz, first lieutenant, with rank from August 16, vice Ritter C. Hadley, resigned.

Valentine Steitz, captain, with rank from October 10, vice Albert Marrer, resigned.

Frederick Gebhard, second lieutenant, with rank from August 16, vice Valentine Steitz, promoted.

John Guthweiler, first lieutenant, with rank from September 12, vice Jacob Bissinger, resigned.

Anton Roll, second lieutenant, with rank from September 18, vice John Guthweiler, promoted.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Conrad Diehl, surgeon, with rank from October 5, vice Peter Sonnick, resigned.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Daniel R. Lyddy, captain, with rank from August 23, vice M. O'Rourke, commission vacated.

Joseph Allen, second lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice Nicholas Collins, promoted.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Wilhelm, first lieutenant, with rank from September 7, vice William Woods, resigned.

BATTALION SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

William McMaster, first lieutenant, with rank from October 13, vice Alexander Croall, promoted.

Thomas D. Hughes, second lieutenant, with rank from October 13, vice William McMaster, promoted.

William Lindsay, adjutant, with rank from September 1, 1869, vice Robert Gair, retired with colonel.

George Mitchell, quartermaster, with rank from September 4, 1865, reappointed.

Stephen Merritt, Jr., chaplain, with rank from May 23, 1868, reappointed.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief:

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Lem. D. Warren, quartermaster, November 3. Eighth Infantry—Joseph P. Kennedy, captain, November 4. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Frederick Rieke, second lieutenant, November 4. Twenty-third Infantry—William B. Bunker, captain, November 5. Forty-seventh Infantry—William D. Cornell, captain, November 5. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Daniel Strain, quartermaster, November 7. First Brigade, First Division—Edgar Ketchum, Jr., engineer, November 7. Seventh Infantry—Charles H. De Lamar, first lieutenant, November 7. First Infantry—John Kirwan, captain, November 7. First Division—John J. Donaldson, ordnance officer, November 7. Fifth Infantry—Henry Engle, first lieutenant, November 7; John M. Schmidt, captain, November 7; H. E. Zoebisch, first lieutenant, November 7. Twenty-second Infantry—Edward H. Cunningham, first lieutenant, November 12. First Infantry—J. J. McGee, first lieutenant, November 12. Eighty-third Infantry—James Cumberland, captain, November 12. Battery A, Ninth Brigade, Third Division—E. A. Kibbe, second lieutenant, November 12. Seventy-fourth Infantry—George M. Baker, colonel, November 12. Fifth Infantry—G. W. Rader, second lieutenant, November 15. Ninth Brigade, Third Division—J. M. Bailey, judge-advocate, November 15. Fifty-fifth Infantry—John Guth, lieutenant-colonel, November 15. Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division—Charles A. Brady, first lieutenant (aide-de-camp), November 17. Ninth Brigade, Third Division—Thomas O'Malley, first lieutenant (aide-de-camp), November 17. Twenty-third Infantry—G. F. Dickman, captain, November 17. Fifty-fourth Infantry—Thomas L. Grant, captain, November 17; J. H. Wilson, captain, November 17. Tenth Infantry—William J. Dickson, Jr., first lieutenant, November 17. Third Cavalry, Cavalry Brigade, First Division—Reinhart Bohm, captain, November 18; Louis Kappes, first lieutenant, November 18; Philip Meid, first lieutenant, November 18. Eighty-third Infantry—G. H. Van Buren, first lieutenant, November 30. Twenty-first Infantry—Robert C. Lester, captain, November 30. Twenty-fourth Infantry—Gurdon G. Wolfe, lieutenant-colonel, November 30. Fifth Infantry—John William Funk, commissary, November 30. Forty-ninth Infantry—Thad. B. Barber, lieutenant-colonel, November 30; Samuel P. Russell, major, November 30. Third Cavalry, Cavalry Brigade, First Division—George Schneider, second lieutenant, November 30. Eighty-fourth Infantry—George E. Helme, captain, November 30; J. N. McLeod, chaplain, November 30. Forty-seventh Infantry—Arthur T. Cornwell, first lieutenant, November 30. Ninth Infantry—John Alfred Theriot, first lieutenant, November 30. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Johannes Weiderhold, first lieutenant, November 30. William H. Morris, Chief of Ordnance State of New York, December 1.

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FARENHOLT-AMES.—In Norfolk, Va., on Monday, December 19, by the Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, Lieutenant OSCAR W. FARENHOLT, U. S. Navy, to ELLA M. AMES, of Norfolk.

KNAPP-KNAPP.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. V. Stryker, at the residence of the bride's father, Captain O. C. KNAPP (late U. S. Army), to HATTIE C. KNAPP, of Warsaw, N. Y. (No card.)

HEATH-HOAG.—On November 23, at Nassau, N. Y., by the Rev. A. Heath, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Heath, Lieutenant FRANK HEATH, of the Third U. S. Artillery, to HARRIET E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel W. Hoag, Esq.

DIED.

ROWLAND.—In Havana, on the 11th inst., JOHN HENRY, only child of Lieutenant-Commander John Henry and Mary Engle Rowland, aged 15 months.

HUGHES.—December 4, at his late residence, West River, Maryland, Colonel GEORGE W. HUGHES, formerly an officer in the U. S. Army.

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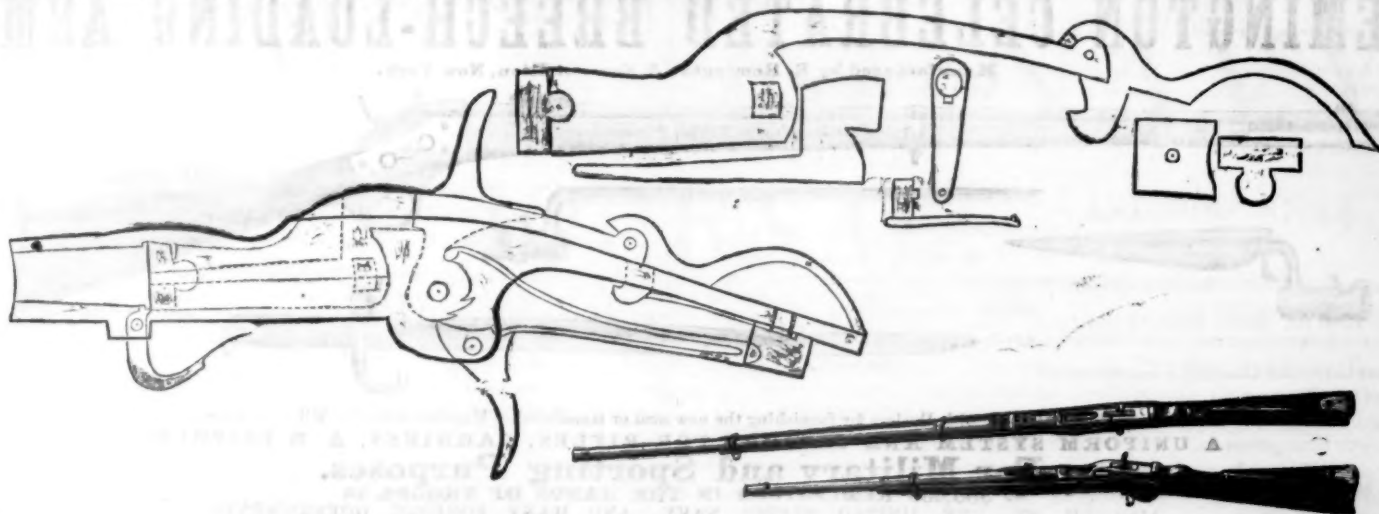
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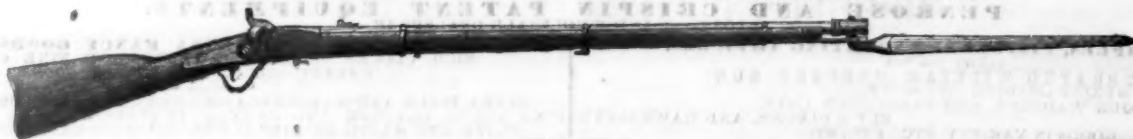
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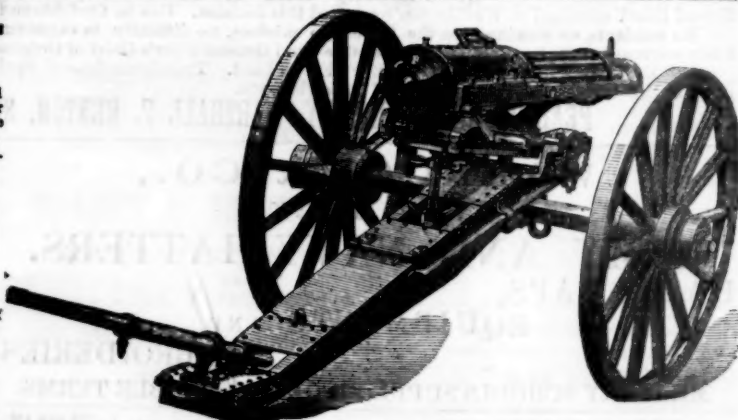
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